

The Columbian.

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SOME MORE HISTORY.

"We are now less than six months from the time of holding the primaries at which a successor to Judge Ikeler will be nominated."

"Prior to 1888 the people of this judicial district did not know what a contest for Judge meant. Up to that time the Judges were selected by the bar of the district, generally by selecting a strong lawyer who lived outside, inviting him to become a candidate. The Democrats always endorsed the selection made by the bar, and as a result of that practice, we were blessed with Judges that were an ornament to the legal profession, an honor to the bench and a credit to our Party that was responsible for their election."

—Sentinel, Dec. 31, 1897.

"Lewis, Donnell, Anthony, Pollock and Conyngham, were all able men, and ranked with the ablest judges in this state, and it was not necessary to have a self appointed committee of the bar of the district to go outside to find them either. In those days the bar of this district would have resented the insult, and the people who had to foot the bills would have repudiated their action."

We must take issue with the "Columbian" when it says that "neither Conyngham, Woodward nor Elwell were office seekers." Conyngham was able to take care of himself with the politicians at any time. When Governor Johnston appointed Judge Jessup to succeed Judge Conyngham, it was this same Judge Conyngham, who, in order to defeat his successor, drew the bill to make the judiciary elective which was passed in 1851, and this Judge Conyngham whom the "Columbian" says was "one of the best judges the state ever had," succeeded in having himself nominated and elected and forced Jessup off the bench, even though it was necessary to wipe out by legislative enactment, our then system of choosing judges. Among all the men who have brought dignity and honor to the bench of this state, Judge Conyngham was the one man who knew how to get on the bench, and when on, how to stay there.

Judge Woodward was brought into this district by influences that was anything but creditable to the local bar. What these influences were we may state in the future. When in 1862, Judge Elwell was invited in the same selfish interests prevailed, but it will be noticed that no effort was made along that line ten years ago, and only because it did not suit the convenience or interest of the prime mover in the schemes of getting Woodward and Elwell in the district. Now the same old influence is at work, but that it has run up against a wall there is no question.

Judge Elwell may or may not have known the motives of the schemer who succeeded in getting him on the ticket, and finally on the bench of this district. But that he was ambitious for political and judicial preferment, all know. This was no discredit to him. In 1866, while on the bench, he was our candidate for Congress, and actually canvassed for votes. In 1874, he, as well as Judge Woodward, was a candidate for Judge of our Supreme Court, and expected the assistance of a supposed friend here at home, to assist him in his ambition. But Judge Elwell then learned that the support of the tricky politician was a weak staff to lean on in time of need. Woodward was the nominee, and Judge Elwell and his friends bit their tongues in their disappointment. In the face of all these facts, the "Columbian" says, "neither Conyngham nor Woodward nor Elwell were office seekers. The office sought them, etc." This is history, and we know that the editor of the "Columbian" is familiar with some of the facts. To say that all of these men were not keenly alive to the main chance, when it came to advancement would be false, and that they all did not realize their fondest hopes was no fault of theirs."—Sentinel, Aug. 5, 1898.

The foregoing extracts from the Sentinel are reproduced here, first, to show that only six months ago that paper strongly endorsed the custom of making the selection of a Judge from outside the district; and secondly to refute some of the allegations contained in the second extract.

The Sentinel does not seem to agree with itself. If it was right in December last, when it said that the bar of the district up to 1888 selected strong lawyers from outside, and "that under this practice we were blessed with Judges that were an ornament to the legal profession, an honor to the bench and a credit to our party that was responsible for their election," it must be wrong now when it says that these Judges were selected by a self-appointed committee, and that Judge Conyngham sneaked himself on the bench by a bill drawn by himself in the legislature, and that "Judge Woodward was brought into the district by influences that was anything but creditable to the local bar," and that "Judge Elwell was invited

here by the same selfish interests."

But it is not true that Judge Conyngham "drew the bill to make the Judiciary elective which was passed in 1851." The Judiciary were made elective by a constitutional amendment which was adopted by a vote of the people in 1850, and carried by a large majority. The change was made by the people of the whole state, and therefore could not have been made for the benefit of Judge Conyngham alone, as the Sentinel would have it understood.

In 1849 the Luzerne Representatives in the House at Harrisburg were Henry M. Fuller and Thomas Gillespy; in 1850, John N. Conyngham and Andrew Beaumont, and in 1851, James W. Rhoads and S. S. Benedict.

Judge Conyngham, therefore, was not a member of the Legislature when the Joint Resolution of 1849, proposing an amendment to make judges elective by the people instead of appointable by the Governor, (by and with Senatorial approval), was introduced and passed, nor was he a member when this Act of 15th April 1851, (P. Laws 651), for dividing this state into judicial districts was enacted into law.

A second passage of the Constitutional Amendment Resolution at the session of 1850, was a matter of course, being supported by public opinion and not strongly opposed, while a submission of the amendment to a vote of the people, the fall following, as provided for at that session, was required by the constitution and the sworn duty of all the members.

It will be seen from this statement how false are the imputations upon Judge Conyngham, as made by the Sentinel writer, "that the judge drew this bill to make the judiciary elective," in order to defeat Judge Jessup; that such bill was passed in 1851, "and that this Judge Conyngham succeeded in having himself nominated and forced Judge Jessup off the bench even though it was necessary to wipe out by legislative enactment our then system of choosing judges."

To all which we answer:—Judge Conyngham drew no such bill and no such bill ever existed; he was not in the Legislature in 1851 to draw or pass any bill whatever; the bill or act of 1851, referred to, was not an act to change the manner of appointing judges but for reforming judicial districts and did not change injuriously to him the home district of Judge Jessup; and lastly, the vacation of Judge Jessup's commission was not by virtue of any statute, but of the constitutional change decreed by the people the year before. The act of 1851 made Susquehanna, Bradford and Sullivan the 13th Judicial District but in the fall of that year Judge Jessup did not choose to be a candidate for election therein. He became one of the candidates of his party for a judgeship in the Supreme Court, but failed of an election.

It seems like a useless expenditure of time to say anything in contradiction of the allegation that "Conyngham, Woodward and Elwell were all office seekers." That it is utterly false is known by everybody who is old enough to remember the men, and honest enough to admit an established fact. Judge Conyngham was first appointed in 1839, at the request of his friends, irrespective of party, and was elected and re-elected.

Judge Woodward was appointed by Governor Pollock in 1856, upon the recommendation of the members of the bar of the several counties in the district, and in the fall of the same year was elected without opposition.

Freeze's History says: "Judge Woodward was never a candidate for political office, in the ordinary sense of that term, but by devotion to his profession of the law, he qualified himself for high judicial positions, and obtained them without personal solicitation or effort."

When, in 1861, Judge Woodward was offered the nomination for Judge of Berks county, without solicitation or effort on his part, his resignation here was objected to by the bar, and he suggested the name of William Elwell of Bradford county, as a fit successor to himself. This suggestion was at once accepted by the bar, and Judge Woodward wrote to Judge Elwell, asking him

if he would accept an appointment from the governor, if it was tendered. This was the first intimation Judge Elwell had of the matter. He had never been in Columbia county except to pass through in travel, but once in his life, and that was when he was a law student many years before. The next time he stopped here was in December 1862, when he came to hold court after his election.

In September 1861, a committee appointed by the bar of Columbia county, not a "self constituted committee," went to Laporte to see William Elwell who was then engaged in court in the trial of causes. That committee consisted of Robert F. Clark, a Republican, Col. J. G. Freeze, and Wesley Wirt. They had a paper signed by all the members of the bar of this county, asking him to consent to be a candidate for Judge. They sent for him to come to their room at the hotel, but he, guessing what their mission was from the letter received from Judge Woodward, declined to go, but sent word that they could come to his room if they desired to see him. He had had time to consider the matter before hand, and had decided to accept the appointment, if tendered him by the Governor, and if at the end of a year he did not like the position, he could decline to accept the nomination. This was early in the war, and the salary of the Judges was then only two thousand dollars a year. His practice was worth several times that sum, and he therefore hesitated about accepting, but not knowing how the war would affect business, he concluded that a certain salary, even though small, was better than uncertain fees, and he determined to give it a trial. Therefore two days later he wrote the following letter, the original of which was found a few years ago among the papers of Robert F. Clark, and handed to the editor of this paper.

LAPORTE, Sept. 25, 1861.

GENTLEMEN,

Your letter of the 23 inst. desiring my consent to become the successor of Hon. W. J. Woodward, President Judge of this judicial district, in the event of his resignation, is received.

The assurance which you give, that my appointment will be well received by the people without distinction of party—the unanimity of the bar in the district upon the subject, and the fact that the district is one of the most pleasant and desirable in the state all combine to control my decision in favour of accepting the appointment should it be tendered to me. Whether your present excellent Judge shall resign or not, be assured gentlemen, that the kind expressions of confidence contained in your letter are to me very gratifying.

Yours Truly,

WILLIAM ELWELL.

To Robert F. Clark Esq., and other members of the bar of Columbia Co.

Judge Woodward resigned, but the war feeling was so high at that time that Governor Curtin refused to appoint a Democrat, and so appointed A. K. Peckham, a Republican. In 1862 the Democratic county convention of every county in the district unanimously nominated William Elwell for Judge. There was no other candidate, and no one else had been mentioned for the place. Judge Peckham declined to be the Republican candidate, and Judge Elwell was unanimously elected.

In 1872, without any solicitation on his part, he was nominated by both Democrats and Republicans, and received every vote cast in the district but four.

In 1882, the following correspondence took place:

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL,

Bloomburg, Pa.

DEAR SIR:

The undersigned members of the Bar of Columbia County, in view of the approaching end of your Second Term, as the President Judge of the 26th Judicial District, hereby request that you will consent to be a candidate for re-election to your present office.

May 1882:

John G. Freeze, Samuel Knorr, E. R. Ikeler, C. B. Brockway, B. Frank Zarr, Hervey E. Smith, Wm. Chrisman, Paul E. Wirt, C. C. Peacock, L. S. Wintersteen, W. L. Eyerly, A. C. Smith, J. H. Maize, L. T. Thompson, Robt. S. Howell, W. J. Buckalew, Guy Jacoby, Wm.

H. Snyder, C. R. Buckalew, E. H. Little, C. W. Miller, Chas. G. Barkley, W. H. Rhawn, Wm. Bryson, R. Buckingham, A. L. Fritz, John C. Yocum, H. V. White, L. E. Waller, J. B. Robison, Robt. R. Little, T. J. Vanderslice, C. B. Jackson, Frank P. Billmeyer, John M. Clark, F. Stewart, A. K. Oswald.

We, the undersigned members of the Bar of Montour County, join in the foregoing request of the members of the bar of Columbia County.

Edward H. Baldy, William J. Baldy, Joshua W. Comly, B. K. Rhodes, Wm. C. Johnston, Frank C. Angle, Geo. D. Butler, Henry Vincent, H. M. Hinckley, Jno. C. Montgomery, L. K. Mowrer, I. X. Grier, James Scarlet, Edward S. Gearhart.

Judge Elwell accepted in the following language:

To the Bar of the 26th Judicial District.

GENTLEMEN,

In complying with your unanimous request, that I will consent to be a candidate for re-election to the office of President Judge, I cannot refrain from expressing the gratification which this token of confidence and regard has inspired. If it shall please the people to ratify your choice, it will be my pleasure to serve them to the best of my ability.

Your Obt. Servant.

Bloomburg, May 15, 1882.

WILLIAM ELWELL.

He was again nominated by both parties, and elected. He never announced his name as a candidate for office, and never asked a man to vote for him in his life.

Judge Elwell was nominated for Congress in 1866. The district consisted of Bradford, Wyoming, Columbia, Sullivan and Montour. Ulysses Mercur was the Republican candidate and had beaten Piollet in 1864 by over a thousand majority. Letters from every county were received by Judge Elwell urging him to accept the nomination, but he had no congressional aspirations, and he declined until so much pressure was brought to bear that he reluctantly consented. He was asked to give up an office that would continue for six years, and probably all his life, to accept a nomination in a strong Republican district, for a two year term, if elected, and he said that he did not want to relinquish a position that he liked and was fitted for, for one that he did not want, and which would keep him from home half the time. But yielding to strong solicitations he at last consented, and was defeated, much to his own satisfaction. The extent of his canvass consisted in making three speeches in Bradford county, because the party leaders demanded it. He did not make a single speech within his judicial district, and the allegation that he "solicited votes" is absolutely false.

Again, it is said that Judge Elwell was a candidate for the Supreme bench, and when he did not succeed "he and his friends bit their tongues in their disappointment." This too is false, and the man who wrote it knows that it is false.

That he was frequently mentioned by the papers of the state as a fit person for that position, is true. Having indulged somewhat in the habit of keeping a scrap book, we could fill this sheet with extracts from newspapers concerning his fitness for that office, and letters by the score can be produced showing that he was urged to allow his name to come before the state convention whenever there was a Supreme Judge to be elected. But he uniformly declined, and his reasons were that he would be away from home most of the time, living in hotels; that the additional pay would not compensate for the additional expense and labor, and he was entirely satisfied with the position he was holding. In 1872, he received a paper signed by all the members of the Wyoming county bar and others, asking him to be a candidate. This was accompanied by a letter from W. E. Little Esq., saying:

"A careful review of the field convinces me that there is a reasonable certainty of your election if nominated, and a certainty of nomination if you will permit us to use your name in time." This was declined.

The Wyoming Democrat of May 8, 1872, says: "The name of Judge Elwell has been favorably mentioned by Democratic papers in different parts of the state, in con-

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OF THIS

OPPORTUNITY

WHILE IT IS HERE.

YOU MIGHT REGRET IT LATER.

Hundreds of Suits for Men and Boys.

Hundreds of pairs of Fine Shoes for Men, Boys, Women and Children.

Hundreds of Hats are here and must be sold out completely, and at

ABSOLUTE COST.

\$5. 6, and 7.50 buys Men's Suits that cost from \$2 to \$4 more at any other store.

\$1.50 and \$1.98 Buys Boys Suits worth from 75c. to \$1.00 more.

98c. and \$1.98 buys Men's or Women's Fine Shoes, retailing from 50c. to \$1 more at any other store.

50c. buys \$1 Percale Shirts, attached collars.

25c. buys 50c. Straw Hats.

Single pants to match up coats and vests, beautiful kinds at \$1.50 and up.

GIDDING & CO.

nection with the candidacy for Judge of the Supreme Court."

THE COLUMBIAN of May 1, 1872, then edited by H. L. Dieffenbach, announced by authority that Judge Elwell would not consent to be a candidate for that office.

In 1873, his name was presented before the Democratic state convention at Wilkes-Barre for the Supreme bench, against his wishes, and without his consent, and notwithstanding this his vote was next to the highest among a number of names.

In 1874 there were two Judges of the Supreme Court to be elected, which made the election of the Democratic candidate sure. Senator Buckalew went to Judge Elwell and urged him to accept the nomination. Letters from Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Wilkes-Barre, and from nearly every county in the state were received, urging him to be a candidate. Mr. Buckalew assured him that he was his first choice, and that he would do all in his power to secure the nomination. After considering the matter a few days Judge Elwell told Mr. Buckalew that he positively declined to go before the convention, and then it was that Mr. Buckalew turned his attention to Judge Woodward, and the latter was elected. The allegation that Mr. Buckalew betrayed Judge Elwell is utterly without foundation.

In 1877 Judge Elwell was nominated for Supreme Judge by the Union Labor Party at Harrisburg, without his previous knowledge, and he promptly declined.

This is the record of a man known to the people of this county for thirty-two years, who relinquished his office voluntarily ten years ago, and who has been in his grave for nearly three years, and who now for the first time during his life or since, is said to have held the honorable position which he filled so long, because he was an "office seeker."

We are charitable enough to believe that the object of the writer of the Sentinel article was not so much intended to besmirch the memory of dead men as it was to help a living one. While there is no disgrace connected with office seeking when properly and honorably

pursued, the people of this district have not yet become accustomed to that method of filling the Judgeship. They believe that for forty years the office sought the man, and they know that "as a result of that practice we were blessed with Judges that were an ornament to the legal profession, an honor to the bench, and a credit to our party."

To charge now that Conyngham, Woodward and Elwell were selected by discreditable and selfish influences, by a "schemer," is a gross insult to the bar which unanimously participated in those selections, and it is a greater insult to the people of the district to accuse them of being hoodwinked and deceived into supporting without opposition for so many years, men who were foisted upon them by a "schemer" or by a "self constituted" committee.

We must apologize for having taken so much space for a matter that may seem like one of only personal interest to the writer, but it must be remembered that the records of these distinguished jurists belong to all the people of the district, and not alone to the immediate families, and an attack upon their memories is an attack upon the people who placed them in high position and kept them there so long, and for this reason we have now for the first time given the public some facts that have never appeared in print before, but every one of which is capable of proof by reliable living witnesses, as well as by the records of that period.

Beside the race meet of the Bloomsburg Wheelmen to be held in the afternoon of Saturday August 20th, there will be a game of base ball in the forenoon between Berwick and a club to be culled from Bloomsburg's best material. Berwick has a great record this season, winning nearly every game, and a close and exciting contest is anticipated.

Ent Post No. 250 G. A. R. will hold its annual camp fire on Friday and Saturday evenings of next week, in the Tabernacle on Market Street. Music for the occasion will be furnished by the Bloomsburg Band. A good time is promised all who attend.

PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

SPAIN ACCEPTS TERMS BUT ASKS QUESTIONABLE RESERVATIONS.

Ambassador Cambon Delivered the Document Late Tuesday Night—Was With the President Two Hours—Official Information After Cabinet Meeting.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Ambassador Cambon, bearing Spain's reply to the American terms for the basis of peace negotiations, went to the White House at 5.35 yesterday afternoon and remained with the president and Secretary Day until after 7 o'clock.

No official information regarding the character of Spain's reply has yet been given out at either the White House or the French embassy. It is known, however, that previous to his visit to the White House and the formal presentation of Spain's reply, Ambassador Cambon told Secretary Day that he was certain that the reply would be satisfactory to the United States.

While nothing definite is yet known except by President McKinley and Secretary Day as to the text of Spain's reply, it is understood by members of the cabinet that Spain has accepted broadly the terms proposed by the United States as the basis of peace negotiations, but has submitted lengthy arguments in support of requests for provisions in the protocol to be drawn up and signed by Secretary Day and Ambassador Cambon which would amount to substantial changes and limitations in the terms.

It is understood that the Spanish government desires to have this protocol provide for the time and manner of evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces, with the provision that they shall carry out their arms, and it is also understood that a provision in the protocol is wanted referring the question of the Cuban debt to the commissioners.

After Ambassador Cambon left the White House Secretary Day, who remained to dine with the president, said no statement regarding Spain's reply would be made. From this it is inferred that the president desires to confer with the cabinet before saying whether or not the reply is satisfactory.

At yesterday's cabinet meeting the general drift of sentiment was toward standing strictly on the conditions first laid down by the United States and requiring a direct answer, accepting or rejecting without any consideration of incidental questions which Spain's reply might raise.

But, on the other hand, there was believed to be a considerable and influential element of the administration desirous of a realization of the prospects of peace, so long as every vital and essential condition laid down by this government was accepted, even though the Spanish reply sought to dispose of other incidental points involved in a transaction of this vast magnitude.

So far as the reply itself is concerned, even the best informed government officials had no information, and there was little but conjecture as to its contents. But there were several points apparently established beyond question.

First of these was that the reply was so framed as to be considered by those who drafted it an acceptance of all the conditions laid down by the United States.

Second, it was established that this acceptance was a general characterization of the document as a whole, and that in making the acceptance Spain had presented elaborate views on each point involved and on questions which would naturally arise when the American conditions were carried into execution.

This raised a question as to whether the reply would be accepted as completely responsive to the American terms or as an indirect opening of negotiations on subordinate points.

If the points are purely incidental and formal, strong hope is entertained in official quarters that peace will be realized as a result of the present negotiations, but if Spain seeks to impose important conditions, there is a prospect of delay, and possibly a refusal to accept the reply as responsive. The latter condition is hardly expected however, in any quarter.

Strike of Trouser Makers.

New York, Aug. 10.—Knee trousers makers to the number of 1,500 in 100 shops in the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, are on strike. It is not the abatement of the piece work system, but its perpetuation, that the strikers have revolted against.

Headquarters have been opened in Walling hall, in Orchard street, where a mass meeting was held yesterday afternoon.

It is claimed that prices within the last month, have fallen from 43 cents a dozen to 18 cents, so that now an expert at the business cannot average more than \$7 a week of fifteen hours' work per day.

Spanish Prisoners Embark

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 8.—General Snafer and the Spanish general, Toral, held a consultation in the palace this afternoon with regard to the embarkation of the Spanish prisoners of war. As a result, 1,000 of the Spanish sick and wounded will be taken on board the Alicante to-morrow morning and sent to Spain as soon as the vessel is properly loaded.

There is to be no bunting or waiting of transports. Each will sail as soon as it can be loaded after arrival here.

To Start a Big Felt Plant.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Armour & Co. have decided to go into the manufacture of felt on a large scale. They have made common felt for some time, and having all the material necessary for it, they are enabled to do it cheaply. The recent failure of the works at Dolgeville, N. Y., has induced the packer to enlarge his works and make them the largest felt manufactory in the world. All grades of piano and tailoring felt will be made. The new factory will employ 200 men. A number of workmen formerly employed at Dolgeville will come here.

Earthquake Shock in Sicily.

Messina, Sicily, Aug. 8.—There was a severe earthquake shock here yesterday morning. The inhabitants were panic stricken, but no damage was done.

CERVERA BLAMES BLANCO.

Later Held Responsible for the Loss of Spanish Fleet at Santiago.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Captain General Blanco is held responsible by Admiral Cervera for the destruction of the Spanish fleet. In his official report to Madrid, which has been transmitted to Spain through the French ambassador, Admiral Cervera calls attention to the orders issued by Captain General Blanco for his entrance into the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and for his departure therefrom.

Admiral Cervera states that upon his arrival at Curacao he received instructions to proceed to Santiago de Cuba. Against his judgment he carried out his instructions, well knowing in advance that his fleet would certainly be blocked. He received orders on July 1 to leave the harbor, and notwithstanding his telegram to Captain General Blanco showing the result of a sortie of the kind, he was ordered to obey instructions.

The navy department declines to make the report public on the ground that it is a confidential document and it is similarly regarded at the French embassy. Admiral Cervera feels that his report, having been addressed to the Madrid government, properly belongs to it, and should be suppressed or made public as it sees fit. It is a lengthy document, covering some sixty pages, and is a journal of the movements of the fleet from the time it left the Cape Verde Islands until its destruction.

Accompanying the admiral's report are the reports of the commanding officers of all of the vessels of his fleet, with the exception of one ship, the report of which is made by the second in command, her commanding officer having been killed. The report of the commanding officer of the Colon, it is stated, shows that he really surrendered to the battleship Oregon. Had it not been for the bursting of a steam pipe, which caused the revolutions of the Colon's engines to drop from eighty-six to fifty-four per minute, the Colon would never have been caught so easily.

ORDERS TO SHAFTER.

Troops for Montauk Must Be Isolated for Five Days and Great Care Used.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The following order has been sent to General Shafter for his instruction regarding the embarkation of troops from Santiago to Montauk Point:

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Aug. 9. Commanding General Fifth Corps, Santiago de Cuba:

Recommendations of surgeon generals of army and Marine Hospital service as follows, should be accomplished as far as practicable:

1. Hold troops assigned to a transport under observation three to five days in separate camp not infected by fever.

2. Surgeons to inspect the same twice daily, isolating promptly suspected cases.

3. Bathe and freshly clothe or sterilize oil clothing of troops at the beginning of period of observation.

4. When not possible to detail troops in camps under observation, bathe them and freshly clothe or sterilize oil clothing before embarkation, excluding after searching inspection suspected cases.

5. Yellow fever convalescents or suspects should not accompany healthy troops.

6. No equipage or personal effects capable of conveying infection should accompany troops unless disinfected by steam or otherwise.

7. Arrange to embark by daylight under careful supervision of surgeons who will control sanitary conditions of troopships en route.

By order of the secretary of war.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

From Camp Merritt.

San Francisco, Aug. 9.—The big transport Scandia and Arizona may sail for the Philippines by the end of the week, but not before. There is a growing belief that they will not carry as many men as was at first intended and that the beginning of peace negotiations will mean the mustering out of most of the troops remaining at Camp Merritt and the Presidio.

General Merritt has now with him or on the way to Manila 15,000 men. Nearly five thousand tons of commissary stores will go on the Scandia and Arizona.

The only movements of troops during the early part of the week will be the beginning of their march to the Yosemite of the Utah cavalry, and perhaps the sailing of 150 members of the First New York regiment on the transport Mariposa.

No arrangements have been perfected yet for the rest of the regulars, and they are likely to remain here for several weeks, unless some vessel not now in sight takes them.

Major General Merritt himself is anxious to get to Honolulu to look over the new territory added to his department, but he states positively that he will not leave here until the way is clear to send all the troops ordered to sail for Manila.

The Key Monument Unveiled.

Frederick City, Md., Aug. 10.—The monument erected to the memory of Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner," was unveiled yesterday at Mount Olivet cemetery here by his great granddaughter, Julia McHenry Howard of Baltimore.

Henry Waterson of Kentucky, made the dedicatory address.

For a New Army Camp.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Major Mills of the inspector general's department has been ordered to inspect a tract of land in the vicinity of Tryon, N. C., for the purpose of ascertaining its suitability for the establishment of an army encampment. If the site is favorably reported upon some of the troops now in Florida will go into camp there.

Red Cross Abroad.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The consul general at Berlin reports that an appeal for contributions to assist the Red Cross society in caring for the sick and wounded in the war between the United States and Spain has been issued by the Red Cross Society of Germany.

MANY IDLERS IN THE KLONDIKE.

More Than the Country Can Support and Mining Suspended.

Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 10.—The steamer Rosalie has arrived here from Skagway, Alaska, with one hundred passengers from Dawson City, who came up the Yukon river via the lakes.

They have advices from Dawson up to July 27 and bring considerable gold dust, estimated at \$100,000. Joseph Barrett of Seattle, brought out about \$25,000. Others brought out sums ranging from \$2,000 to \$15,000.

The steamer Monarch arrived at Dawson July 23 and steamer Sovereign July 26 from St. Michaels. The Monarch was last reported high and dry up the river, but the warm weather caused a sudden rise in the river and she was easily floated. The steamer Joseph Glosset, owned by Portland parties, and plying between Dawson and the lakes, while trying to run White Horse canyon struck a rock and sunk in six feet of water. No lives were lost and all the outfits were saved, though in a damaged condition. It is thought the steamer can be floated again and resume her runs.

The Dawson market is well supplied with fresh beef at \$1.15 per pound, dressed.

Mining operations in the Klondike are at a standstill and will continue so until cold weather sets in. It is estimated that there are about 25,000 idle men in Dawson eagerly waiting for something to turn up. This number is being swelled every day by new arrivals from both up and down the river. There are now more people than the country can support.

SICKNESS IN THE ARMY.

75 Per Cent. of the Men Said to Have Had Malaria.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The following telegram from General Shafter was made public to-day by the president:

"I can very readily see what intense excitement the publication must have occasioned; a great deal more than the situation warranted. Situation is greatly aggravated from the fact that before any of the men were taken ill they were thoroughly exhausted. At least 75 per cent. of the command had been down with malarial fever, from which they recover very slowly and are in no condition to stand an attack of yellow fever or dysentery. Placed here now in the same condition in which they were when they came here, I do not believe they would be in any particular danger. The regiment of Immunes that recently arrived is not suffering at all, and I don't believe they will. They can keep out of the sun, are well fed and well clothed. What put my command in its present condition was the twenty days of the campaign when they had nothing but meat, bread and coffee, without change of clothes, without any shelter whatever, and during the period twice as stormy as it has been since the surrender. Fresh troops reaching here in the middle of August with good camps, good water, abundance of tentage, which they will find here, need not apprehend serious danger. I thank you for the high regard in which you hold my command and the value of the services they have rendered. It pays for all the sufferings we have endured. I have read this to Generals Wheeler, Lawton, Bates and Kent, who concur with me in the view expressed above."

What General Shafter refers to in the first sentence of the dispatch is the publication of the general's round robin demanding the removal of the troops from Santiago, and also Colonel Roosevelt's letter to General Shafter in which he asked that the troops be sent north.

ENGLAND'S FIRM STAND.

Promises Support to China if Threatened by Any Foreign Power.

Pekin, Aug. 10.—The firm attitude adopted by Great Britain in the matter of railroad concessions in China, which is giving general satisfaction in the British settlements, is maintained.

Sir Claude M. Macdonald, British minister to China, was present at the meeting of the Chinese foreign office officials (Taungli-Yachen), yesterday, and reiterated Great Britain's formal promise to support China if threatened by any foreign power on account of a concession granted to a British subject.

The French minister, M. Gerard, has complained to the Taungli-Yachen that owing to Germany's representations, China has compelled Yung Wing's Tsin-Tsin Chin-Kiang Railroad, to build which he has the support of an English syndicate willing to advance \$25,000,000 to pass west of Shang Tung, thus, it is claimed, endangering the prospects of the Han-Kou-Peking Railroad concession, given to a Franco-Belgian syndicate.

To Colonize Cuba.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 10.—A number of capitalists of Kansas and Missouri have organized and chartered the Cuban Land and Colonization Company, the business of which will be to run excursions to Cuba and Porto Rico, buy and sell lands on those islands and operate colonization schemes there.

The company has a colony of about 400 persons from Kansas and Missouri already formed, which it proposes to establish near Santiago. The company will have offices at Kansas City, Havana, Santiago and San Juan, Porto Rico. The company proposes to run excursions to Cuba and Porto Rico every month.

Shamrock Will Cost \$300,000.

London, Aug. 9.—Will Fife, Jr., the boat designer, to whose designs the new racing cutter Shamrock, ordered by Sir Thomas Lipton, is to be constructed, confirmed in an interview to-day all of the details concerning the yacht which have already been cabled to this country.

He added that the cutter would cost 60,000 pounds and that he was confident she would win the America cup.

A Post-Office Clerk Arrested.

Danbury, Conn., Aug. 10.—Gifford A. Smith, aged thirty, married, money order clerk in the Danbury postoffice, was arrested yesterday by United States Marshal Bishop on a charge of alleged embezzlement of money orders. He was taken to the county jail at New Haven pending a hearing by United States Commissioner Wright.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on every wrapper. This is the original "CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.

LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought and has the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President. March 24, 1898.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought" BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

"The cleaner 'tis, the cosier 'tis." What is home without

SAPOLIO

STOVE NAPHTHA, the Cheapest and Best Fuel on the market. With it you can run a Vapor Stove for one-half cent per hour. Give us a call and be convinced.

W. O. Holmes, Eshleman & Wolf, L. E. Wharey, W. F. Hartman,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

Dined With Cervera.

E. S. McNaul, of Lock Haven, was in Annapolis the other day, and had the satisfaction of taking dinner in the same hotel with Admiral Cervera and his captured associates. Mr. McNaul states that Admiral Cervera, who is reported to be fifty-eight years old, looks as though he was much older. He is a fierce looking gentleman. Mr. McNaul also took particular notice of the handsome ring which the admiral wore, which piece of jewelry was the only personal possession the officer had when he surrendered. After dinner a young man requested Captain Eulate, the Spaniard who refuses to be reconciled to his capture, to stand for a minute until he could take a snap shot of him. The captain, who is a determined looking man, quietly complied with all the boy's requests until his "picture was took."

What Tommy Said.

Uncle John—Well, what do you mean to be when you get to be a man?

Little Tommy (promptly)—A doctor, like pa.

Uncle John (quizzically)—Indeed; and which do you intend to be, an allopath or a homeopath?

Little Tommy—I don't know what them awful big words mean, Uncle John; but that don't make no difference, 'cause I ain't goin' to be either of 'em. I'm just goin' to be a family doctor an' give all my patients Hood's Sarsaparilla, 'cause my pa says that if he is a doctor, he's bliged to own up that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best family medicine he ever saw in his life.

"If a newspaper man knew how many 'knocks' he received behind his back, he would adopt another calling," remarked a citizen. The citizen is mistaken. The newspaper man who succeeds expects to be maligned by every law-breaker, swindler and hypocrite, every lover of notoriety who is ignored, and in fact by all who do not agree with him on public or private questions. The newspaper man who expects to go through life without being misrepresented should make arrangements to die young.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Two Moons in August.

There will be two full moons in August. One occurred on the first day and one will occur on the last. Full moons occur twice in the same month only once in about three years, and there will not be two full moons in one month again till the year of nineteen hundred and one. The time which elapses between the two consecutive full moons or new moons is termed a synodical month, and consists of 22 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes and 3 seconds. Consequently all the phases proper to the moon must occur during that interval. If, therefore, a new moon occurs on the first of a month, and the month has more than 29 days and 12 hours, the same phase of the moon may occur again. The same rule holds good for the full moon. The harvest moon is the moon which is nearest the autumnal equinox, and will be this year the full moon occurring on September 29.

An exchange announces that for some time past flour has been adulterated to a large extent by western manufacturers. It has been detected by the state authorities of Ohio and by chemical analysis. The adulterant is made of white clay pulverized and is called mineraline. It is insoluble even in the strongest sulphuric acid, cannot be digested and accordingly is very unwholesome. A physician of note, whose attention was recently called to this, said it was possible that it might be one of the main causes of appendicitis, a disease now so prevalent. Flour dealers have been tempted to buy the stuff from the fact that it costs only one cent a pound. As the presence of mineraline in flour would be difficult to detect by the housewife and baker, radical measures should be taken in dealing with the matter. The passing of a bill fixing a penalty for using it in flour scarcely meets the issue. Congress should enact a law making the manufacture of mineraline a crime punishable by hanging or some other severe penalty.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Fine PHOTO-GRAPHS and CRAYONS at R. B. GROTZ, Bloomsburg. The best are the cheapest.



TID-BITS FOR MA' HONEY! and tender little juicelets for the children, are all right, but papa and "the boys" want a good, big, juicy steak, roast or chop when business or school duties are over, and we can cater to them all. Our stock of prime meats is unexcelled for quality, and we send them home in fine shape. J. E. KEIFER.

THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES.

Butter per lb.	18
Eggs per dozen.	12
Lard per lb.	08
Ham per pound.	10
Pork, whole, per pound.	06
Beef, quarter, per pound.	07
Wheat per bushel.	1 00
Oats " "	40
Rye " "	50
Wheat flour per bbl.	5 20
Hay per ton.	9 10
Potatoes per bushel.	90
Turnips " "	25
Onions " "	1 00
Sweet potatoes per peck.	60
Tallow per lb.	05
Shoulder " "	09
Side meat " "	08
Vinegar, per qt.	05
Dried apples per lb.	05
Dried cherries, pitted.	12
Raspberries.	12
Cow Hides per lb.	34
Steer " "	05
Calf Skin.	80
Sheep pelts.	75
Shelled corn per bus.	60
Corn meal, cwt.	1 25
Bran.	1 00
Chop.	1 00
Middlings.	1 00
Chickens per lb new.	12
" " old.	10
Turkeys " "	12 1/2
Geese " "	14
Ducks " "	08

COAL.

No. 6, delivered.	2 60
" 4 and 5 "	3 85
" 6 at yard.	2 35
" 4 and 5 at yard.	3 60

The Leading Conservatory of America CARL FAHLSTEN, Director, Founded in 1883 by E. Tourjoe. NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, BOSTON, MASS. FRANKLIN ST. Send for Prospectus giving full information. FRANK W. HALE, General Manager.



PATENTS

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Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with references to actual clients in your State, County, or town sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO., Washington, D. C. (Opposite U. S. Patent Office.)

PARKER'S HAIR BALM Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never fails to restore Gray Hair to its youthful color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 25c and 50c in Druggists.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COLUMBIAN

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5th, 1898.

Just when the administration is bringing the war to a successful close by forcing the acceptance of its terms of peace by Spain may seem an inappropriate time to entertain suspicions of the intentions of that administration, but those who keep their eyes open cannot ignore facts. Several men known to enjoy Mr. McKinley's confidence have said that he did not wish the treaty of peace that is to be negotiated by commissioners representing the U. S. and Spain to be completed in time to be discussed in the Congressional campaign, for fear that it might become a political question and thus cause its rejection by the Senate. What does he expect that treaty to contain? Evidently something that he thinks the people will not approve and which would, it is known during the campaign, be likely to cost the republican party votes. This seems to justify the criticism of the terms of peace because of their not being more explicit as to what matters should be left for the Peace Commissioners to determine. Mr. McKinley and his administration have been loyally supported by Congress and by the people, regardless of politics, in the conduct of the war, but that support will not be extended to the treaty of peace, if that treaty includes anything to which Spain ought not to be entitled. Spain has been whipped as bad as any country ever was, and is entitled to nothing but what this country chooses to give her. For many reasons it is hoped that this suspicion will prove to be unfounded, but it has been invited by Mr. McKinley's own talk.

Interest in the war served the republicans numerous good turns this year, not the least of which was preventing the attention of the public being centered upon the big deficit the government closed the fiscal year with. Although the government received from the sale of the Pacific Railroad \$64,751,223, the expenditures for the year were \$3,047,247 in excess of receipts, and leaving the railroad money out of the calculation the deficit was \$9,249,103. A very clever statement prepared by Assistant Secretary Howell, of the Treasury Department, has been made public, in which an attempt is made to show that war expenditures were largely responsible for the big deficit. But even accepting Mr. Howell's estimate, that \$56,000,000 of the expenditures were made for war purposes, would leave a deficit of \$42,249,103 for the year.

When the war is over there is likely to be some plain talk from men who kept their mouths shut while the fighting was going on, because they did not wish to even seem to encourage the enemy to believe that the government was not loyally supported by all our people in its conduct of the war. Among the acts of the administration that are likely to be fully ventilated at the next session of Congress, whether it be an extra session or not, are the following, already plainly touched upon by Representative James Hamilton Lewis: Why did the government pay \$362,000 for the collier Merrimac, in bad condition, that only cost \$102,000? Why was Senator Hanna's brother paid \$102,000 for a yacht that only cost \$48,000? Why did the Navy Department offer Mr. Vanderbilt \$250,000 for a yacht that only cost him \$60,000? How did a wealthy New Yorker get \$100,000 for an old hulk that was raised out of the mud to be sold to the government? Why were certain contracts made for transportation of troops at a rate of \$12 a man when responsible bidders had offered to do the work for \$7.29 a man? These are specimens of hundreds of questions that will be asked, and answers demanded, when it can be done without injury to the country. Unless an unusual lot of lying has been indulged in, the administration is responsible for putting a lot of unearned money into the pockets of favored individuals. Democrats will probe these stories to the bottom and let the people know the truth from the floors of Congress.

As the official statement of the terms of peace offered to Spain, issued this week from the White House, has no mention whatever of the \$500,000,000 in Spanish bonds which are charged against Cuba, it seems that the newspaper statements saying that as a part of the terms of peace Spain was notified that neither Cuba nor the U. S. should be responsible for any portion of these bonds, was erroneous. This is to be regretted, because it will leave this bond question where the holders of the bonds will seek an opportunity to force it upon the consideration of the peace commission, something that should not be allowed. These bond holders have been entirely too great a factor in determining the attitude of this government towards the Cuban question. Spain received the money paid for these bonds, and to Spain alone should their holders look for their redemption.

Money or Men?

If money is the measure of manhood Wm. K. Vanderbilt is the greatest man in the United States. By a shrewd manipulation of stocks, being inside and immensely rich to begin with, Vanderbilt is reported to have cleared a profit of \$25,000,000 with a few months recently. This is a great achievement.

It has been figured out by the Chicago Dispatch that this sum represents the labor of one Hazleton coal miner for 82,000 years. It represents the labor of Admiral Dewey for 5,000 years. It represents the salary of the President of the United States for 500 years.

Is Wm. K. Vanderbilt, therefore, a greater man than Admiral Dewey or the president of the United States? It looks so, from the money standpoint.

Rich men are trying to get control of this government. The money power struck the first blow against the supremacy of the people in 1873, when it secured by secret and dishonorable methods the demonetization of silver.

But the exigencies of the present have called a Dewey into action. He has made the nation respected and feared by all the powers of the earth. What has Vanderbilt done? He has made a profit of \$25,000,000 in less than a year. Do the people desire to honor such men as Vanderbilt higher than such men as Dewey? Is it money or is it men that deserve honor from this nation? Settle it at the polls in the fall and succeeding fall elections.—Ex.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best. 1m

Regular Army Heroes.

If the army at Santiago was composed in any considerable measure of volunteers, there would be more lively expression of concern about the prevailing fever. It is not that people do not care for the regulars, but they have not been accustomed to give them much thought, and as they are recruited in all parts of the country, there is not that concentrated local interest in them that follows each regiment of volunteers. The New York papers, for example, have had a great deal to say about the Seventy-first and New York and the Boston papers about the Second Massachusetts, the two regiments of volunteer infantry that went with Shafter, and the volunteer cavalry regiment has been widely separated. We have heard comparatively little about the Sixth, the Tenth, the Twelfth, the Thirteenth, or Sixteenth Infantry, or the Sixth cavalry, whose daring and suffering before Santiago were so tremendous. The reason is plain, that the regulars represent the whole country and no one locality and thus do not command the same particular interest that leads each state to make special heroes of its own volunteers.

This impersonality of the regular army makes its unselfish heroism so superb, its silent suffering so pathetic. Officers and men are falling sick at the rate of a regiment a day and we speak of them only in abstract numbers. If the men who have lately gone out from among us were suffering in this way what an outcry there would be.—Philadelphia Times.

Efforts are making and it is believed by the postal authorities in the United States and England that the conclusion is near at hand when the uniform postal rate between the two countries will be the same as in that in either country, 1 penny, or 2 cents. The conviction of experts is that the increase of postal matter at the reduced rate would increase the postal revenue for both countries. Yet by a strange anomaly of conditions Great Britain is likely to be baffled in the attempt to make a similar reduction between the mother country and her confederated colonies. The objection on the part of Australia and Canada is that on their side of the bargain it would be unprofitable. What a curious turn may be presented by the early future—England and the United States with common postal dues; England and her colonies with discriminating rates!

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Special Correspondence.

Major Joseph W. Wham, paymaster in the United States Army, has been under a strange and distressing sentence since 1894, when President Cleveland, in mitigating a sentence of dismissal, decided that Major Wham should be suspended from duty until 1904 at half pay. Recently Major Wham's friends brought forward a bill to restore him to duty, which could only be done by setting aside the court martial finding. The bill was passed by the House, having been recommended by Secretary Alger, who had examined the history of the case and concluded that the man had been too severely punished. The House took that view of the case, for it seems from the accounts of it in the report which was made to Congress that Wham's army record was good from the time he was a private soldier during the rebellion; that he had since that time distinguished himself for soldierly qualities, and that the transaction for which he was court martialled was one with a private citizen involving the question of the payment of a note of \$1,000. Wham neglected to make the proper defence in the case brought against him for payment of the \$1,000, and he was very vigorously prosecuted as soon as he ventured to become a candidate for paymaster general of the army. During the debate this was alluded to, and there was also some rather vague criticism of the composition of the court martial. Some members of the House objected to paying Major Wham his full salary for the years he had not served, but Mr. Ray of New York very quickly suggested that if he had been improperly or wrongfully sentenced, the government ought to pay him, in justice, as the restoration to the pay roll was an admission that he should never have been taken from it.

Gen. Henderson's Kindness.

General Henderson, "Dave" Henderson, as his intimates call him, who has represented the Third Iowa district since the Forty-eighth Congress, is one of the best liked and most popular men in Congress. He is said to have been absolutely fearless and brave in action during his service in the civil war, yet his heart is as tender as a woman's, and men who fought under him tell stories of his kindness and sympathy for his boys who were wounded.

One poor fellow in his command was shot through the lungs when loading his gun, and fell to the ground shrieking and cursing with pain. The wound was, of course, mortal, the service of the surgeon of no avail, so the chaplain was brought to comfort and prepare him for death. When General Henderson arrived on the scene he found the dying soldier still shrieking and cursing and the chaplain busy with his prayers, exhorting the poor victim to stop cursing and prepare for death, saying that he might be damned if he went into the presence of his maker blaspheming. The chaplain's ministrations were as perfunctory as possible, and waving him aside, General Henderson sat down by the side of the dying man.

"You are a hero, my brave fellow," he said, laying his strong hand upon the poor writhing form. "Just as great a hero as though you died at the front by the enemy's bullets. You have given your life for your country, man, nobly given it, and your country will be grateful. Let that console you. Grit your teeth and die like a brave soldier, like the hero that you are."

"Is that true, colonel? Is that true?" gasped the dying man. "Am I dying for my country? God bless you for those words of comfort. God bless you and thank you, sir," and smiling peacefully the poor fellow lay back on his pillow and the few moments left him were passed in contentment.

New Post-Offices.

The postoffice department always reflects in its list of new postoffices some of the popular feeling. Occasionally it reflects something else, but when heroes are being made the postoffice department finds it out. Since the recent war broke out there has been a distinct tendency to prove this. Immediately after the capture of Manila the naming of postoffices for Dewey began, and it is still going on. A new one pops out every day or two. Immediately after the destruction of the fleet of Cervera a postoffice with the name of Schley was established. None of the land forces have won postoffice names as yet. Hanna is selected now and then for a new postoffice. A new office in Oklahoma is named for Alger. Secretary Bliss has not yet begun to name postoffices, the number of offices by that name being ten, or just the same as on March 4, 1897. A few offices were named for the late postmaster general, Mr. Gary, but the demand for that name seems to have expired with the retirement of that gentleman from office.

SENATOR.

Shipping Bees in Ice.

It is not generally known that a great many insects can live for weeks in a state of suspended animation under the influence of cold, and yet revive if slowly thawed out. This fact has been taken advantage of lately in the shipping of bees. Different varieties of bees are often sent from England to her colonies, but cost heavily to send alive with plenty of food. Now they are frozen, packed quite firmly in a very small box, and thawed out on their arrival. A number of bumble bees have recently been shipped to New Zealand in this manner, where they are found most useful in fertilizing the red clover that has lately been introduced into that colony.

"Didn't your absconding cashier leave you any message?"
"Yes; he left a line in the cashbox transferring to me his paid-up membership in a Don't Worry club."—Chicago Record.

A Big Swindle.

Gold Bricks Made From the Brine of the Ocean.

Rev. P. F. Jernegan, an ex-Baptist minister, who left that calling because of ill health, began casting around several years ago for a new way to make money. He had read that there were millions of gold in the salt waters of the oceans, but that it would not pay to extract it, the cost far exceeding the value of the product. Mr. Jernegan began experimenting, however, and shortly announced in a quiet way that he had discovered a secret method whereby the gold could be extracted from the bosom of the sea. He interested several men in his scheme, and despite the statements of expert chemists and electricians that his process was a practical impossibility, the Electrolytic Marine Salts Co., was organized. A small plant was erected and carefully guarded on the shores of Passamaquoddy Bay, in Maine.

The rest was easy. The production of some gold bars from the Passamaquoddy plant, together with attractive and judicious advertising of the secret process, set thousands of staid New Englanders by the ears, and before long the stock of the gold brick company was booming. The investors, with few exceptions were credulous farmers, shop-keepers, clerks and mill hands who saw visions of wealth unroll before them without the perils of Klondike. As the demand for shares in the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company grew "Rev." Jernegan, who was first vice-president and general manager, and his fellow-officers promptly met it by increasing the capital stock until it reached the magnificent sum of \$10,000,000. People became crazy on the subject. Men mortgaged their homes and farmers sold their stock to buy shares. But now it appears that while the stock was being quoted at \$150 a share General Manager Jernegan began to make preparations for departure.

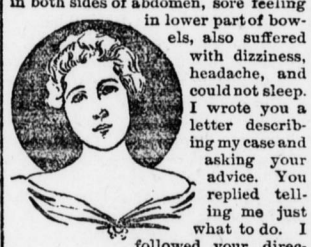
With his brother he made many quiet visits, according to detectives, to banks in New York, where large blocks of government bonds were purchased. Then, according to the detectives, General Manager Jernegan and his wife sailed for Havre, France, under an assumed name, a few days ago and are now in Paris. It is still maintained by the associates of Jernegan that his secret process is a success, and that they will be able to continue to extract gold from the sea if he never returns to the United States. But in the meantime thousands of New Englanders are in a state of uncertainty that borders on panic, and the industry of extracting gold bricks from the sea on the shores of Passamaquoddy Bay has received a temporary check.

—It is a little bit too early to ask what will we do with the Philippines. We haven't got them yet.

A LIVING WITNESS.

Mrs. Hoffman Describes How She Wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for Advice, and Is Now Well.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before using your Vegetable Compound I was a great sufferer. I have been sick for months, was troubled with severe pain in both sides of abdomen, sore feeling in lower part of bowels, also suffered



with dizziness, headache, and could not sleep. I wrote you a letter describing my case and asking your advice. You replied telling me just what to do. I followed your directions, and cannot praise your medicine enough for what it has done for me. Many thanks to you for your advice. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me, and I will recommend it to my friends.—MRS. FLORENCE R. HOFFMAN, 512 Roland St., Canton, O.

The condition described by Mrs. Hoffman will appeal to many women, yet lots of sick women struggle on with their daily tasks disregarding the urgent warnings until overtaken by actual collapse.

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometimes past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.



Apply to the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 60 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York City.

Liver Ills

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work easily and thoroughly.

Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All Druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

AGAIN we offer you COLD STORAGE for Eggs, Butter, Dried Fruits, Carpets, Furs and perishable articles. Inquire for rates.

We Manufacture



FROM DISTILLED & FILTERED WATER. For domestic purposes you should use PURE ICE only.

Cold Storage & Artificial Ice Co. 255 East 7th St. 3-17-7mo.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	6:38	6:03	6:03	6:38
Cameron	6:43	6:08	6:08	6:43
Chulasky	6:48	6:13	6:13	6:48
Danville	6:53	6:18	6:18	6:53
Catawissa	6:58	6:23	6:23	6:58
Rupert	7:03	6:28	6:28	7:03
Blomberg	7:08	6:33	6:33	7:08
Espy	7:13	6:38	6:38	7:13
Linne Ridge	7:18	6:43	6:43	7:18
Willow Grove	7:23	6:48	6:48	7:23
Berwick	7:28	6:53	6:53	7:28
Beach Haven	7:33	6:58	6:58	7:33
Hick's Ferry	7:38	7:03	7:03	7:38
Shickshinny	7:43	7:08	7:08	7:43
Runlock	7:48	7:13	7:13	7:48
Nanticoke	7:53	7:18	7:18	7:53
Avondale	7:58	7:23	7:23	7:58
Plymouth Junction	8:03	7:28	7:28	8:03
Kingston	8:08	7:33	7:33	8:08
Bellevue	8:13	7:38	7:38	8:13
Scranton	8:18	7:43	7:43	8:18
West Pittston	8:23	7:48	7:48	8:23
Susquehanna	8:28	7:53	7:53	8:28
Pittston	8:33	7:58	7:58	8:33
Durham	8:38	8:03	8:03	8:38
Lackawanna	8:43	8:08	8:08	8:43
Bellevue	8:48	8:13	8:13	8:48
Scranton	8:53	8:18	8:18	8:53

STATIONS.

STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Scranton	6:00	10:30	1:15	5:00
Bellevue	6:05	10:35	1:20	5:05
Taylor	6:10	10:40	1:25	5:10
Lackawanna	6:15	10:45	1:30	5:15
Durham	6:20	10:50	1:35	5:20
Pittston	6:25	10:55	1:40	5:25
Susquehanna	6:30	11:00	1:45	5:30
West Pittston	6:35	11:05	1:50	5:35
Wyoming	6:40	11:10	1:55	5:40
Bennett	6:45	11:15	2:00	5:45
Kingston	6:50	11:20	2:05	5:50
Plymouth Junction	6:55	11:25	2:10	5:55
Avondale	7:00	11:30	2:15	6:00
Nanticoke	7:05	11:35	2:20	6:05
Shickshinny	7:10	11:40	2:25	6:10
Hick's Ferry	7:15	11:45	2:30	6:15
Beach Haven	7:20	11:50	2:35	6:20
Berwick	7:25	11:55	2:40	6:25
Runlock	7:30	12:00	2:45	6:30
Nanticoke	7:35	12:05	2:50	6:35
Willow Grove	7:40	12:10	2:55	6:40
Linne Ridge	7:45	12:15	3:00	6:45
Espy	7:50	12:20	3:05	6:50
Blomberg	7:55	12:25	3:10	6:55
Rupert	8:00	12:30	3:15	7:00
Catawissa	8:05	12:35	3:20	7:05
Danville	8:10	12:40	3:25	7:10
Chulasky	8:15	12:45	3:30	7:15
Cameron	8:20	12:50	3:35	7:20
NORTHUMBERLAND	8:25	12:55	3:40	7:25

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamaqua, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. & R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALLSTAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa.

SOUTH—				B. & O. R.—				NORTH—					
a.m.		p.m.		STATIONS.		a.m.		p.m.		a.m.		p.m.	
7.10	11.45	6.30	2.15	Bloomsburg		8.34	2.40	6.45	6.11				
7.18	11.50	6.38	2.10	P. & E. Div. P. & R.		8.39	2.45	6.47	6.16				
7.28	12.07	6.54	2.02	Main St.		8.39	2.45	6.47	6.16				
7.30	12.09	6.56	2.00	Paper Mill		8.44	2.54	6.51	6.21				
7.50	12.33	6.69	1.45	Light St.		8.52	2.59	7.03	6.46				
8.00	12.43	6.79	1.35	Orangeville		8.52	3.10	7.14	6.56				
8.05	12.48	6.84	1.30	Forks		8.57	3.15	7.19	7.01				
8.25	13.00	6.94	1.23	Zanesville		9.13	3.24	7.28	7.47				
8.18	12.55	6.87	1.24	Stillwater		9.30	3.30	7.33	8.04				
6.18	10.45	5.22	12.01	Benton		9.30	3.30	7.33	8.04				
6.25	10.52	5.29	12.00	Edson's		9.34	3.34	7.47	8.08				
6.02	10.38	5.02	12.01	Coler's Ck.		9.37	3.47	7.51	8.14				
6.16	10.39	5.13	11.59	Laurel		9.47	3.57	8.01	8.24				
6.20	10.42	5.16	11.58	Central		9.47	3.57	8.01	8.24				
5.40	10.20	5.00	11.30	Jan. City		10.00	10.10	15.35	15.35				
a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.				

The Columbian.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

The Columbia Democrat,

ESTABLISHED 1887. CONSOLIDATED 1898.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

Bloomburg, the County seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

—E. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.

D. J. TASKER, LOCAL EDITOR.

GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

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THE COLUMBIAN,
Bloomburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,

GEORGE A. JENKS.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM A. SOWDEN.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
CAPT. PATRICK DELACEY.

JUDGES SUPERIOR COURT,

WILLIAM F. TRICKET,
CALVIN M. BOWER.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,

J. M. WEILER,
FRANK P. IAMS.

"I have been a Republican since 1860 but our party now stinks in the nostrils of any decent man. If the people are willing to uphold this corruption and dishonesty, God save the country!—Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker."

HERRING APPOINTED JUDGE.

On Wednesday afternoon word was received here that Governor Hastings had appointed Grant Herring Esq., President Judge of this district. He will continue in office until the first Monday in January next. The judicial situation is now as follows: Robert R. Little is the Democratic candidate in Columbia county; nobody seems to know what the situation is in Montour, nor whether the conferees named by Judge Ikeler will serve, or a new candidate with new conferees be appointed. The Republicans of Montour have instructed for James Scarlet, and the conferees of Columbia will support Chas. C. Evans of Berwick, with the prospect of a deadlock there. Chas. L. Hawley of Scranton has been nominated by the prohibitionists, and is making speeches through the district, and Grant Herring now holds the Governor's commission as Judge. If this is not sufficiently complicated, a few lawyers might be named by nomination papers.

The conference of the Republican party in the Seventeenth Congressional District, will meet at the Montour House, Danville, Pa., on Thursday, August 25th, to select a nominee for Congress. The candidates are Carl Jennings, of Sullivan county; John Packer Haas, of Northumberland county; W. H. Woodin, of this county and ex-Deputy Revenue Collector Gauger, of Montour. In the conference Northumberland county has five votes, Columbia four, Montour three and Sullivan two.

C. E. Geyer, Esq., who was chairman of the Republican convention held May 16, last, and who by resolution then passed was authorized to appoint judicial conferees to meet with the conferees of Montour county to nominate a candidate for Judge of the 26th Judicial District, has appointed W. D. Beckley and J. U. Kurtz as Columbia's conferees.

H. A. McKillip County Chairman has issued a call for a convention for Monday August 15, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Assembly and county surveyor. It will be seen from this that the coming convention will have nothing to do with the Judgeship. That matter is in the hands of the conferees appointed by the authority of the May convention.

The Lycoming County Republican Committee on Saturday elected Howard Lyon, Chairman and William R. Deemer Secretary. The committee then adjourned to meet again on August 16th to nominate a candidate for Judge, in pursuance of a resolution of the county convention. This resolution recited among other things, that the Republican party of Lycoming county favored a non-partisan judiciary and that no nomination for Judge should be made by the convention, but the county committee should convene and nominate a candidate immediately after the Democratic county convention which occurs on the 16th of this month. The Democrats will choose Judge Metzger. The Republicans will probably endorse his candidacy.

Don't be Deceived.

The ring organs are scenting danger early, and are becoming frantic in their appeals for support this year. They have hitched the machine behind the McKinley band wagon, hoping to hoodwink the people into a "vote of confidence" indiscriminately. Listen to one of them:—

Work for McKinley this year in Pennsylvania; work for him everywhere. He deserves united support at the polls just as he is receiving united support now in his admirable conduct of the war. The practical way to show this support is by a vote of confidence, and this vote will be taken in November. Strengthen McKinley's hands, so that he may the better impress our foreign opponents with the weight of his representations and demands.

The inconsistency of this silly twaddle is equalled by its falsity, while it deceives nobody. If President McKinley is "receiving the united support of the whole country," and Pennsylvania must necessarily be included, there can be no earthly reason why the people of this state should re-elect a gang of iniquitous ringsters who have robbed the state and wasted the people's substance in order to show their support of McKinley. Of this fact the staunchest McKinley Republicans in the state are fully aware, and are preparing to vote accordingly. They realize this to be the year of "overpowering" home questions, and that the whole campaign hinges on state issues. If the charges made, not by Democrats alone, but by leading Republicans, of robbery of the treasury, theft of hard earned taxes, the capital burned under suspicious circumstances, and iniquitous measures, inimical to the rights of the people, be not strong enough to constitute home issues, when will there be charges strong enough? Will it be the next year, or the year after, or when every political avenue in state, county and township is blocked by the machine, and its boddlers demand tribute from every householder? These are the burning questions that make up the home issues, and the now presents the opportunity of settling them. The war question will take care of itself. The people, north, south, east and west are united in its support, and it is the fear that Pennsylvania may do likewise in home matters—unite in one determined effort to redeem the state from the thralldom that has so long disgraced it; that frightens the organs, and, Caesar, like, they cry out to the people, "Save us or we perish."

STATE NEWS.

—Berks County's 3000 pensioners receive \$90,000 every three months.

—Laborers are reported to be scarcer in Pittsburgh than at any time in recent years.

—New wheat is selling for 75 and 80 cents in Berks county.

—Tyrone is to have a factory that will turn out 10,000 corn-cob pipes daily.

—Pupils in the Harrisburg public schools will use tablets instead of slates the coming year.

—Steelton's Young Men's Christian Association will send bibles to the Pennsylvania soldiers at the front.

—The Pittsburg Valve Company will continue its work on shells for the Government, regardless of peace prospects.

—Pittsburg has invited President McKinley and wife to attend the Knight Templar Conclave in that city in October.

The Lehigh's new breaker at Sugar Notch, near Hazleton, is nearly completed, and will soon furnish work to nearly 1500 men.

—By the overturning of a carriage en route to the cemetery at Williamsport on Monday, the remains of a child were thrown out and the procession had to start anew from a livery stable.

STRAY PARAGRAPHS.

—A popular count—discount.

—An exchange says: that all pencils are not pushed—some are led.

—If you want all the news, both local and state, try a year's subscription to THE COLUMBIAN.

—Sampson isn't as popular now as he was when he sailed for Cuba. Of course he claimed all the credit for beaching Cervera's fleet. But the people were not quite so easy. They know a hero when they see him, and Schley is worthy of all the honor that can be bestowed upon him. There is considerable difference between cruising along the Cuban coast and fighting a first class Spanish squadron at the mouth of Santiago harbor. Had Sampson not displayed such a meagre disposition, in this official report, he might still be enjoying the respect of the American people. It was the selfishness on his part that caused the instant transformation of public opinion, when the facts concerning the great naval victory at Santiago became generally known.

The Spanish Royal Standard.

The Spanish royal standard is most complicated. The red and yellow of the Spanish flag is said to be derived from this occurrence: In 1378 Charles the Bold dipped his fingers in the blood of Geoffrey, Count of Barcelona, and drew them down the count's golden shield, in token of the appreciation of the latter's bravery. The shield, so marked, became the arms of Barcelona, which became part of Arragon, and its arms were taken by that kingdom.

Now to the royal standard: In the first quarter, or upper left hand part of the flag are the arms of Leon and Castile, the lion and the castle; the second quarter is taken up, one-half by the arms of Arragon, one-half by the arms of Sicily. The upper third of the third quarter (directly under the first) shows the Austrian colors, the lower two-thirds is divided between the flag of Burgundy and the Black lion of Flanders; the upper third of the fourth quarter shows the chequers, another Burgundian device, while the lower two-thirds is shared by the red eagle of Antwerp and the golden lion of Brabant, and on the top of all this are two shields, one showing the Portuguese arms, the other the French fleur-de-lis. Considerable of a flag that.

New Uniforms.

Suits That Will be Made for the National Guardsmen.

The state arsenal has received the supply of cloth necessary to uniform the new state troops and has enough on hand to give each man two suits, if it were necessary. New blankets, enough to supply a force as large as the old guard have been received. The consignment of arms, enough to arm half the new guard, have been shipped and are expected daily. Two changes have been made in the equipment of the troops. No more knapsacks will be issued, the blanket roll taking its place, and no more leather cartridge boxes will be worn, the Mills web belt being supplied instead. Both of these changes are for the better and will be permanent. A tailoring room has been erected in the second floor of the arsenal and hereafter all uniforms will be made there and issued upon requisition instead of sending out the cloth as has been done in the past. It is the purpose of the arsenal keeper to make uniforms for such officers of the Pennsylvania guard as send in their orders.

A Standard of Wealth in Russian Armenia.

In arid and semi-desert regions the question of fuel is one that taxes the resources and ingenuity of the inhabitants. The people who live in Russian Armenia have solved the question in a way that forms a very striking feature in the views of all the villages of the plateau. After the grain has been threshed, the remaining straw is piled up in great stacks on the low, flat roofs of the houses and stables, where it will be convenient for use as bedding for the stock. Much of the straw, however, is mixed with the fresh manure as that is taken from the stables from day to day. The mixing is usually done in round beds made by raising a low ridge of earth, using an implement like a hoe for the work. Then square or round cakes of the mixture are made with the hands and plastered on a wall to dry. When dry, these cakes are piled up in conical or pyramidal heaps, which are frequently ten or fifteen feet in height. These piles seem to be hollow, so as to permit a free circulation of air to insure thorough drying. In many cases there is a small opening at the bottom of the stack to allow of its being used as a kennel or chicken house or something else of that sort. These dried cakes of dung mixed with straw are almost the sole dependency of the country people for fuel, and, as a consequence, in the semi-desert, the man who possesses a large quantity of this material is considered wealthy and his daughters are desirable matches.

Catarrh Cured

Fullness in the Head and Ringing in the Ears

Better in Every Way Since Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"For several years I had no cessation of the suffering caused by catarrh. I had a sense of fullness in the head and ringing in my ears. One of my nostrils was tightly closed so I could not breathe through it, and I could not clear my head. I tried several catarrh cures, but failed to get relief. Seeing accounts of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla I determined to give it a fair trial. After taking a few bottles I was satisfied it had effected a cure, for the catarrh no longer troubled me a particle and I felt better in every way than for years. I am now able to do a hard day's work on the farm." ALFRED E. YIMM, Hoerstown, Pennsylvania.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. 50¢; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25¢.

THE STAR CLOTHING HOUSE

Will offer this week some

EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS.

We are closing out some odd sizes at cost. Our line of Summer Serges is now complete.

"SERGES THAT SERGES."

Look elsewhere, then come to us and we will convince you that we will sell you goods that will be satisfactory in price and quality. **REMEMBER** we are tailors. We can make your Suit or sell you a ready to wear Suit. Our goods must fit and please you because we can make them do so. **DO NOT FORGET.**

Townsend's Star Clothing House.

SPECIAL AUGUST SALE

—AT—

F. P. PURSEL'S.

Interest never wanes at this establishment. It is a part of our business policy to keep interest centered here. Never a day when new things are not added to our stock. You can't conceive a more complete, satisfying stock of Summer Goods at this season of the year.

This Sale will last until August 15, '98.

Percalé, 36 in. wide, good patterns, colors that we can guarantee fast, worth 10c., at 5c. the yard. Lawns worth 12c. at 8c. the yard. Organdies worth 17c. at 12 1-2c. Imported Organdies worth 28c. at 19c. the yd. **Unbleached Muslin.**

Good quality of Unbleached Muslin, 10 yds. for 35c.

Heavy Unbleached, 10 yds, for 49c.

Best fine Unbleached Muslin, 10 yds. for 50c.

Best Blue Calico, 4c. the yd. Lancaster Gingham 5c. the yard.

Bleached Muslin.

10 yards Bleached Muslin, as good as Hill's for 49c.

10 yards Bleached Muslin for 45c.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

We will give a discount of 10 per cent. on all our Ladies' Muslin Underwear from Aug. 3 to 15.

Summer Corsets worth 39c, at 25c. Ladies' Summer Corsets worth 50c, at 44c.

Groceries.

Arbuckle's, Levering's and Lyon's Coffee at 10c. lb.

Pettijohn's Breakfast Food, 10c. for 2 lb. package.

Van Camp's Pork and Beans, with tomato sauce, 2 cans 25c.

Armour's Sliced Ham, 25c. the can.

Pure Corn Starch, 4c. a package.

Best Steak Salmon, in low cans, 2 for 25c.

Jelly glasses, 25c. per doz. Tumblers, 25c. per doz.

Porch Rockers worth \$1.50, at \$1.19.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad for Mount Gretna Farmers' Exposition.

From August 15 to 19, inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell, for the above occasion, round-trip tickets to Mount Gretna and return at rate of one fare for the round trip, from principal stations between East Liberty and Bryn Mawr; on the Northern Central Railway north of and including Lutherville, and on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division east of and including Waterford. These tickets will be valid for return passage until August 22, inclusive.

For information in regard to train service and specific rates application should be made to ticket agents.

Reduced Rates to Grangers' Picnic at Williams' Grove via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the accommodation of persons desiring to attend this interesting picnic and exhibition the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from August 27 to September 3, good to return until September 5, inclusive, at rate of one fare for the round trip, from principal stations between East Liberty and Bryn Mawr; on the Northern Central Railway north of and including Lutherville, and on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division east of and including Waterford.

For information in regard to train service and specific rates application should be made to ticket agents.

At Private Sale!

A valuable farm, lying within the limits of THE TOWN OF BLOOMSBURG

—AND CONTAINING—

130 ACRES,

adjoining lands of Armstrong, Shafer, Mifflin, Purcell and others, whereon are erected a large

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

a frame barn and outbuildings, with two wells of water at the buildings. Apply to

JOHN G. FREEZE, Bloomburg, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of E. R. Ikeler, late of Bloomburg, Pa., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of E. R. Ikeler, late of Bloomburg, Pa., Columbia County, deceased, have been granted to Frank Ikeler and Fred Ikeler, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

FRANK IKELER, FRED IKELER, Executors.

8-11-98.

Royal makes the food pure,
wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1898.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

Change in D. L. & W. Time Table.

The following changes have recently been made in the D. L. & W. time table. Noon train going south, formerly at 12:27 now leaves Bloomsburg at 12:22; evening train south, formerly at 8:30, now leaves at 8:07. The time table as printed on the third page of this paper is incorrect, as to these trains, but correct as to all others. It will be changed as soon as we can procure a time table from the company.

BRIEF MENTION.

About People You Know.

Miss Irene Bower has been visiting friends in town.

Mrs. M. A. Blosser visited Lewisburg friends over Sunday.

Rev. G. H. Hemmingway, of the Presbyterian Church, is away on his vacation.

Mrs. Robert Hawley has returned home from a visit to Rochester, N. Y.

Dr. G. P. Waller is taking a flying trip to Canada and the west.

Miss Walker of Rockford, Ill., is visiting Miss Claire Whitmoyer, on Market Street.

Dr. Klinger of Milton, was the guest of S. H. Pagan a few days last week.

Mrs. W. P. Meigs has returned from a visit to Mt. Gretna, much benefited in health.

Miss Rachael Reece of Park Place, Pa., visited her friend Miss Reber, the past week.

Miss Gertrude Miller expects to leave for Mexico the first of September.

Harold Lawall and Mac Reber have gone to Belmar to spend two weeks.

Conrad Kreamer of Jerseytown, gave this office a pleasant call on Tuesday.

Curtis Meigs is spending the summer with his brother, W. P. Meigs, on Iron Street.

Miss Dora Ringler is on a visit to Danville friends.

Miss Agnes Fortune and Miss Sue Potter are enjoying a visit with friends at Millville.

Mrs. Frank Mears of Brooklyn, N. Y., is visiting her parents, on Catharine Street.

Paul E. Wirt and family are spending two weeks at the Thousand Islands.

Mrs. George A. Hartman of East Street, is visiting friends at Light Street.

Miss Anna Reber of Lewisburg, visited in town a few days this week.

The Misses Gillies of Troy, N. Y., who have been visiting the Misses Barkley on Market Street, have returned home.

Miss Katharine Hartman returned home on Saturday from Berwick, where she had been visiting.

Mrs. Arthur Clark and little daughter, of Harrisburg, are visiting at the Clark home-stand on Market street.

Miss Margaret Turney has returned to New York after a visit with her parents in town.

The Misses Lillie and Nana Burns of Nanticoke, was the pleasant guests of Mrs. H. F. Dletterick at the St. Elmo Hotel the past week.



I have secured the sale of the finest line of Confectionery in the world.

ALLEGRETTE'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS

Are unsurpassed in richness and flavor. Always fresh, at

60 CTS. PER POUND.

In quarters, halves and pounds.

W. S. RISHTON, Ph. G.,
Opposite P. O. Pharmacist.

Telephone No. 107-11

John Fidler was confined to the house by illness on Tuesday.

Mrs. John Lacey of Philadelphia, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Preston, on East Third Street.

John Kenyon, who fell down stairs last week and sustained severe bruises, is able to be out again.

John Ellis, who formerly managed the Broadway store in this town, now in business for himself at Lehigh, was seen on our streets on Monday.

Mrs. R. C. Drinker of Bethlehem, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Dr. Reber on North Market Street.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Sharpless, who have been visiting in town for the past six weeks, left Tuesday morning for their home in Pueblo, Colorado.

William Leverett, Esq. returned to Philadelphia on Wednesday, after a ten days' visit here. Mrs. Leverett will remain in Bloomsburg until September.

B. Silberstein left on Wednesday for his home at Duluth, Minn., after a two week's visit with his son-in-law, J. M. Gidding. His daughter, Miss Elsie who accompanied him east, will remain with her sister a few weeks.

Mrs. Dr. D. J. Waller, Miss Laura Waller, Mrs. Dr. George P. Waller, Miss Annie Maize, and Miss Claire Whitmoyer and friend Miss Fannie Walker, left yesterday for Pointwoods, Long Island, for a two week's stay. Dr. G. P. Waller accompanied the party part of the way, he will go on to Canada.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

A fine line of new styles in wedding invitations just received at THE COLUMBIAN office.

It is quite strange, and yet it is true, that after a girl gets a lover, she doesn't admire portieres, even though they are stylish. She prefers doors.

By waiting for the Penna. train which was delayed by a wreck, the morning train on the D. L. & W. was over an hour late Monday morning.

There will be no Sunday services in St. Paul's Church until the first Sabbath in September, the rector Rev. Kirkby being away on his vacation.

Rev. M. E. McLinn and family and G. M. Quick and family compose a party of campers who left on Tuesday to enjoy a two week's outing at Forks, above Orangeville.

Out of 103 examined before the State Board of Pharmacy at Williamsport, last week, only 34 passed. Harry Kleim, of this town was among the successful ones.

William Decker and Miss Sadie Eyerly, both of Bloomsburg were married by Rev. M. E. McLinn in the Lutheran Church Thursday evening last. A few intimate friends were present and witnessed the ceremony.

The Republican delegate election will be held next Saturday afternoon, and the convention on Monday. Three nominations are to be made, one for Congress, one for the Senate, and one for County Surveyor.

The following letters are advertised August 9, 1898. Miss Adda Bahme, Charles Girton, Mrs. Hannah A. Stine. Will be sent to the dead letter office August 23, 1898.

O. B. MELICK, P. M.

Mrs. Jacob Shugars, after reaching the ripe old age of ninety years, died at the home of her granddaughter Mrs. Samuel Goodman in Main township on Monday morning. The funeral will take place to-day at 10 a. m.

J. N. Morganroth one of Shamokin's prominent citizens, committed suicide on Friday morning by shooting himself through the head. It is thought that he committed the deed while temporarily insane, a condition precipitated by financial reverses.

The summer of 1898 will go down through history as the hottest this section of country has experienced in many years. The heat has certainly been very oppressive. Is it any wonder that an occasional breezy day is welcomed with gladness.

"The Red Cross Society is our army's efficient ally in Cuba. But for it the suffering and death among the troops would be far greater than they are. The Red Cross receives no aid from the Government, and has nothing to do with politics."

The corner stone of the new Capitol building of Pennsylvania was laid at Harrisburg. The assemblage was a distinguished one including Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, all the State officials, common pleas judges and other prominent people. Col. A. K. McClure of Philadelphia was the orator of the day.

The Sunbury Daily says: Reports from the Klondike are discouraging to the Sunburians who left this city last winter for that region. Wm. P. Hilbish is said to have had a very severe illness after arriving at Dawson City. At last reports he was still very low. It is also reported that Samuel Byerly and J. J. Batman lost their boat en route from Seattle to Sitka. The boat was in tow of a steamer.

The many clerks of town are enjoying the evenings since the early closing hour was adopted. It gives them an opportunity to get out and see what's going on after seven o'clock.

The last excursion to Southern New Jersey Sea Shore points via Pennsylvania Railroad Thursday August 18th, will no doubt be well patronized. The rates are extremely liberal considering the accommodations offered.

Wesley C. Hartzell, one of Millville's long time residents, departed this life early Tuesday morning, after an illness of several years. He was a brother-in-law of our townsman Dr. M. J. Hess, and was forty-two years old. The funeral will be conducted from the house tomorrow at nine o'clock.

The Hawley-Slate Furniture Co. is now running on full time, with large orders booked that will keep them busy for some weeks. This new firm is composed of hustlers, and the furniture factory under their management may be expected to soon become one of the leading industries of Bloomsburg.

Dr. James Neal, who for many years past has been a missionary in far off China, described life in that country in the Methodist Church last Sunday morning. It was a very interesting discourse, and was listened to by a large congregation. In the absence of the pastor, F. B. Hartman conducted the services.

"The Pennsylvania Railroad Sea Shore Excursion, Thursday, August 18th offers all that may be desired, low rates, first class accommodations, on regular trains and for those desiring to go through to Atlantic City, same day without transfer through Philadelphia can do so by taking the Delaware River Bridge Route, the only all rail line from points in Pennsylvania.

Frank J. Heilman was instantly killed while at work on the large shears at the Jackson & Woodin rolling mill at Berwick on Thursday morning of last week. He was engaged in cutting a large bar of iron of which he lost control. It came down with tremendous force upon his head crushing in his skull. The remains were taken to Danville on Friday and interred on Saturday. He was thirty-two years of age.

The fourth annual diamond race meet of the Bloomsburg Wheelmen, promises to be a big success. \$400 will be given in prizes, and every prize a genuine diamond. The secretary has already received entries from some of the fastest men in this section. Following is the list of events: 1, 2, 45 class race; 2, one-half mile open; 3, trick riding; 4, two mile lap race; 5, special race (local); 6, one mile open; 7, match race, between C. W. Krick, of Sinking Springs and Will F. McMichael, of Berwick; 8, trick riding.

The will of Thomas McGovern, bishop of the Harrisburg diocese of the Roman Catholic church, has been filed for probate at Harrisburg. Rev. G. G. Koc, of Shamokin, and Rev. F. S. Senbert are named as executors. The will provides that \$1,000 be set aside as payment for the celebration of masses for the repose of his soul, or to be expended as the next bishop may see fit. One third of his life insurance is left to his sister, Annie McGovern. The balance of his property, including books, paintings and records is to go to the next bishop, the books for the diocesan library or any free library under the bishop's supervision.

Are
You
Pale
?

Are your cheeks
hollow and your
lips white?
Is your appetite
poor and your dig-
estion weak? Is
your flesh soft
and have you lost
in weight?

These are symptoms of
anemia or poor blood.
They are just as frequent
in the summer as in the
winter. And you can be
cured at one time just as
well as another.

**Scott's
Emulsion**

of cod liver oil with hypo-
phosphites will certainly
help you. Almost everyone
can take it, and it will not
disturb the weakest stom-
ach.

It changes the light color of
poor blood to a healthy and
rich red. It nourishes the brain; gives
power to the nerves. It brings
back your old weight and strength.

All Druggists. 50c and \$1.
Scott & Bowman, Chemists, New York.

William Workheiser an employee of the Silk Mill was compelled to quit work for a few days this week by reason of a window at the mill falling on his arm.

Five negroes accused of the murder of John T. Orr, a wealthy young merchant, who was assassinated a few nights ago, were lynched by an angry mob at Little Rock, Arkansas, yesterday morning. Two of the victims were women. They were taken from the jail and strung up over the limb of a tree.

"The Associate Society of the Red Cross of Philadelphia, will carry to individual soldiers in Porto Rico only", any contributions, friends and relatives may desire to make, provided the contribution weigh at least fifty pounds, all clearly directed and are delivered not later than Monday noon, at 1501 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Miss Merte E. Besse who has been at the head of the music department at the Normal School for the past few years, was married recently to Dr. West of Chicago. She has resigned her position at the Normal, and the vacancy has been filled by the selection of Miss Rubina Ravi, a native of Italy. Miss Ravi is an excellent pianist and a fine vocalist.

DEATH OF PETER SOLLEDER.

The community was startled on learning of the death of Peter Solleder which occurred at his home on Main Street, Tuesday morning about six o'clock, after a brief illness of three days. He was a son of the late Andrew Solleder, who died a few years ago, and was in his forty-fifth year. Since the death of his father he has carried on the shoemaking business at the old stand on Main Street, he and his sister living in the same building. His death is attributed to typhoid fever.

The funeral will occur this afternoon at two o'clock.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The Town Council held its regular monthly meeting in the council chamber Thursday evening of last week. The President and all the members but one were present.

The meeting was called to order by President Holmes at eight o'clock. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary and approved.

Complaint had been made as to the condition of the alley between the Farmer's National Bank and the Court House. It was talked over at length, and orders given that it be put in proper condition.

A petition asking for a crossing over Second street at Railroad street, was referred to the Street Committee.

Josiah Giger was present and stated to council that if the Town would furnish the oil, he would erect and take care of a street lamp near his residence. On motion of Hartman seconded by Demaree it was agreed that the Town furnish the oil.

The President appointed W. L. Demaree, W. S. Rishton, G. M. Lockard, F. B. Hartman and J. S. Blue, as a committee to examine and report on the matter of building new quarters for the Rescue Hose Company.

The bad condition of the pavement in front of James Wilson's property on Market Street was again reported to Council. The Secretary is directed to notify the property owner to put down a new pavement within twenty days, or the Town will do the work, with the usual twenty per cent penalty.

The crossing on Iron Street between Fourth and Fifth was ordered to be repaired.

Orders were issued for the following bills:

Harman & Hassert, smithing	\$ 1 65
J. R. Schuyler, hardware	14 24
S. S. Quarry Co.	6 75
McAlamy Co., sewer pipe	85 75
Water Co., for water	92 50
Elec. Light Co. (less \$5.22)	432 90
W. L. Demaree, lumber	13 00
Low Bros. & Co., gravel	85 10
School Furnishing Co., benches	36 00
Water Co., water	6 26
Harry Sharpless, work	5 00
Creasy & Wells, lumber	78 80
Climax Co., crusher	1095 90
L. E. Waller, cinder	227 92
I. Hagenbuch, health officer	12 50
Fabric F. Hose Co.	10 70
D. L. & W. R. R. Co., freight	35
Geo. Girton, policeman	3 75
C. M. Hess, " "	1 25
John Corbit, " "	3 75
F. Drake, " "	2 50
Wm. Stiner, " "	1 25
Wm. Shaw, " "	1 25
Wesley Knorr, " "	40 00
G. F. Quick, Secretary	20 00
The bill of Thomas Gorrey, \$142, for cobble stone was referred to Street Commissioner. Council adjourned.	

At a meeting of the Ashland borough Council held last week it was decided that all the dances to be held in Ashland hereafter will be regulated by law.

CLARK'S REDUCTION SALE

OF SUMMER GOODS. Time is up for us holding them. In order to close them out quickly we have greatly reduced the prices. Below we mention a few items. Come and see the goods. A visit at the store will pay you.

Wash Dress

17c Organdies now 12c yd
25c Organdies now 19c yd
12c Lawns now 9c yd
8c Lawns now 5c yd
10c Galleta Suitings now 7 1/2 c yd.

15c Plaid Lawns now 10c yd
12 1/2 c Bayadere Lawns now 8c yd.

42c Silk Striped Zephyr now 32c yd.

30c woven Madras now 25c yd
8c yard wide Percales now 5 1/2 c yard.

Parasols.

We have greatly reduced the prices of these goods. See window.

Challie.

One lot silk striped Challie, floral patterns, now 20c yd.

Special Petticoats.

Wash petticoats, 50c.
Linen petticoats with deep ruffle at 89c.
Seersucker petticoats with deep ruffle at 75c.

Terms, CASH.

Wool Dress

Goods.

We mention three lots only:
45 in. Check Mohairs now 45c.
40 in. Black Mohairs now 55c.
38 in. all wool Vigoroux now 40c.

Art Denims

In new patterns for curtains and furniture coverings.

Shirt Waists.

We have greatly lowered the prices on these goods.

Special Crash

For Suits and Dress Skirts, extra good, price 15c yd.

Remnants

Of Wool Dress Goods, suitable for Skirts, Waists and Children's Dresses at little prices.

Counterpane

Special,

Large size, good patterns and weight, hemmed ready for use, at 97c.

H. J. CLARK & SON

HARTMAN'S SECOND JULY SALE.

During the balance of this month, commencing with Monday, July 18th, we will sell the following goods at the prices mentioned.

We ask you to compare these with others.

69c. Shirt Waists, were \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.39.	59c. Ladies' Muslin Drawers, were 75c to \$1.25
50c. Shirt Waists, were 75c. and 59c.	9c. Ladies' Corset Covers, were 12c. Only two to a buyer.
39c. Shirt Waists, were 50c.	
6 1/2 c. yd. Lawns, were 10c. yd.	25c. Summer Corset, worth 45c, compare with others near that price.
9c. yd. Lawns, were 12 1/2 c. yd.	3c. Crochet Cotton, sells most places at 5c.
12 1/2 c. Lawns, were 15 and 18c.	5c. for 3 spools 200 yd. King's thread.
19c. Lawns, were 25 and 35c.	
79c. Parasols, were \$1.00.	
\$1.25 " " 1.95.	
\$1.95 " " 2.50 and 2.95.	
25c. Sash Ribbon, were 35c and 39c yard. All colors at present.	10 yds. good Muslin, 35c. 10 yds. good Calico, 38c.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

46
East
Main
Street.

**CORSER'S
NEW SHOE STORE.**

BLOOMSBURG,
PENNA.

LOOK IT OVER

See if you don't need a new pair of Shoes for dress or for work, and then come here and examine goods and prices. Men's solid, serviceable working and plow shoes at \$1.00 and \$1.25.

Dress shoes, wide and narrow toes, \$1.10, \$1.25, \$1.75. These shoes for the quality and price is a saving to you of from 25c. to 50c. on each pair.

We invite the women and girls that wear sizes 13, 1, 2 or 3 to look at our job lot of shoes at 79c. Were sold at \$2 and \$3. See them in front of store.

CORSER'S

Schuyler's old hardware stand.

BLOOMSBURG.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous or hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y. 7 21 4td

If you want lithographed bonds, certificates of stock, checks, drafts, diplomas, or any thing in that line, the COLUMBIAN office can furnish them. See samples.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Boarders Wanted.

Good accommodations can be furnished two or three adults in a pleasant home up the creek. Terms \$6 a week. Inquire at this office. 4t.

FOR RENT.

Rooms on 3rd. floor, COLUMBIAN building. Steam heat, gas or electric light, water. Apply to GEO. E. ELWELL.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Try the COLUMBIAN a year.

NEW YORK LETTER.

Special Correspondence.

(When President King of the Merchants' Association told Mayor Van Wyck that there were 40,000,000 persons in the United States who had never seen the city of New York and had an unfavorable opinion of it, the mayor asked why. Mr. King replied that they think it is a corrupt city. The mayor then laid the blame on the metropolitan newspapers, which, he said, publish all the bad things that are done here, and do not afterwards take the trouble to correct the false impression created. But even Mayor Van Wyck can take no exception to the way the New York newspapers are supporting the work of the Merchants' Association. This is an organization for the purpose of advertising the city of New York in order to attract visitors and increase trade. It is doing its work well and the newspapers are giving it the most loyal support, realizing the fact that if New York is to retain its commercial supremacy, it must ever be vigilant and meet the competition of other and no less enterprising cities. At a time when war is making a news sensation every day, the papers here are devoting columns to this association. One of the results of their active co-operation is the fact that Mayor Van Wyck himself has woken up to the importance of the movement, and has assured a delegation representing the association, of his lively interest in, and sympathy with, its work, and of his desire to co-operate in every way he could.

Watching Cyclers.

A growing Sunday amusement in this city is to line up along the Boulevard and see the bicyclists go by. Fashionably dressed men and women stand in groups or stroll along separately or in pairs, while hundreds of cyclists and cyclists glide by, forming an ever-changing, picturesque panorama of human nature of every possible phase. For the most part the crowd is respectful and attentive, and only gives vent to its emotions with half suppressed "Ahs!" and "Ohs!" as some particularly fantastic costume on a slight female figure flashes past. And the ancient stout gentleman, who sits erect in his gray suit, the small boy who rides with his body horizontal, and imagines he is a "scorcher," the tandem lovers, and the bronzed and alert policeman, all receive proper attention. We doubt whether Rotten Row or the Bois is ever graced with such earnest spectators and such varied dramatic personae to look upon. And so Sunday after Sunday the crowd lines up with unflinching regularity for its bicycle matinee.

The Martins to Live in England.

The Bradley Martins, having lived so much abroad, now announce this condition permanent, and have therefore bought a magnificent house in London. Well, their money may be misused, but not its owners. It is surprising to see the humble origin of these worshippers of foreign style. Bradley Martin is the son of an old fashioned Albany cashier, while his wife is the daughter of an equally old fashioned lumber dealer, who, by economy and industry, became a multi-millionaire. How these old fashioned capitalists would have been shocked could they have known that their hard earned wealth would be spent in a foreign land! It now appears that the grand costume ball that the Bradley Martins gave last year at the Waldorf-Astoria was intended as a social farewell, but perhaps the country can get on without them.

600 Typewriters in One Company.

The constant increase in typewriting is one of the features of the present day, and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has 600 machines in service. Typewriters, however, are increasing in numbers far too rapidly, and it is estimated that nearly one thousand are now out of employment in this city. Stenography generally accompanies typewriting and brings increase of pay. Chauncey M. Depew and other leading business men never travel without a private secretary possessing both of these equipments, and the pay under such conditions is generally \$25 per week, but ordinarily typewriters do well to earn one-half or even one-third of this rate.

Elbridge T. Gerry Didn't Sell.

Among those who did not rush at the top of their speed to sell their steam yachts to the government when the present war broke out was Elbridge T. Gerry, formerly Commodore of the New York Yacht Club. Mr. Gerry owns the handsome and comfortable steam yacht *Electra*, which is one of the most satisfactory craft of her kind ever launched. She may be seen in the afternoon lying off the New York Yacht Club anchorage at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street. That is to say, she is there when she is not at Newport. It is hardly likely that the war alarm will prevent Mr. Gerry from making his customary summer cruises. He seldom goes further from New York than Bar Harbor, and in spite of all reports it seems highly improbable that the Spanish warships will interfere with him.

The Elevated Operates the Bridge.

The Brooklyn Bridge Railroad will no longer be operated by the city of New York. Under a contract entered into by Bridge Commissioner Shea and the receiver of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, and ratified by the supreme court, the Brooklyn Elevated has taken possession of the bridge railroad and will operate it, paying \$20,000 a year for track privileges and ten cents a car toll. The city will be relieved of the heavy expense of operating the railroad and it is hoped that a deficit in the finances of the bridge will be avoided.

CYRUS THORP.

The Maid—"Miss Ethel is not in, sir, but I'll tell her you called."
Algy—"Aw-thanks. Tell her right away, please, so you won't forget it."

MAJOR GEN. W. R. SHAFTER.

Was Considered Just the Man to Free Cuba from the Spaniards.

Major General William Rufus Shafter, commander of the United States army of invasion into Cuba, was recently described by his life-long friend, Senator Julius C. Burrows, as "every inch a soldier, and just the man to clean the Spaniards out of Cuba."

The son of a pioneer farmer, William R. Shafter was born in the town of Galesburg, Kalamazoo county, Mich., October 16, 1835. With scant educational opportunities, the future general toiled on his father's farm until he attained his majority. By that time he had saved sufficient money to carry him through the winter term at the Prairie Academy. He returned to agricultural pursuits, but the monotony of a farmer's life was irksome to his ambitious spirit, and the outbreak of the civil war found him ready and willing to become a soldier. At the first opportunity that presented, young Shafter tendered his services as a private. He was a fine specimen of manhood physically, hardy, athletic, a dashing rider, and very handy with a gun. Persons in local authority appreciated his worth, and he was commissioned first lieutenant in Company I of the Seventh Michigan Infantry. He was mustered into service a few days after the repulse of the Federal troops at Bull Run, and from that time to the present he has been in the military service of the United States.



MAJOR GEN. W. R. SHAFTER.

One of the first engagements in which Lieutenant Shafter's company participated was the battle of Ball's Bluff, which resulted in disaster for the Union forces. Fortunately the Michigan militia emerged from the battle in fair condition and rendered effective service with McClellan in the peninsula campaign. At the battle of Fair Oaks Shafter was wounded, but he so distinguished himself that the commanding general said in his official report: "Lieutenant Shafter of the Seventh Michigan volunteers, in charge of the pioneers, was slightly wounded, but kept the field and furnished a beautiful exhibition of gallant conduct and intelligent activity."

In the summer of 1862 the Nineteenth Michigan regiment was organized and Shafter was assigned to it with the rank of major. The regiment joined the western army and for a year or more saw a great deal of hard service in Kentucky and Tennessee. In the official reports of the middle Tennessee campaign Major Shafter is praised for meritorious conduct and specially mentioned as "one of the most deserving officers of the Nineteenth Infantry." Together with other Federal officers, he was captured by the Confederates, but his gallantry in battle had been so conspicuous that his captors allowed him to retain his horse and side arms. He was a prisoner of war for three months and was exchanged in May, 1863.

Soon after Shafter's return to his command he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Nineteenth regiment and this promotion was speedily followed by two successive brevets, the first as colonel in recognition of his gallantry at Fair Oaks, and the second as brigadier general for "gallant and meritorious conduct" at Thompson's Station. He served for about a year as lieutenant colonel of the Nineteenth and was promoted to be colonel of the Seventeenth regiment of colored troops. He remained in this latter command until the close of the war, and was mustered out of the volunteer service November 2, 1866.

Prior to his retirement from the volunteer army, however, Colonel Shafter was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Forty-first United States Infantry, and his connection with the regular army has been unbroken ever since.

In every station of responsibility he has acquitted himself with credit.

With the development of plans for the invasion of Cuba the president and secretary of war began to look about for suitable leaders. Prominent among the eligibles was General Shafter. President McKinley made him a major general of volunteers on the fourth of last month, and he was assigned to command the troops in the Santiago de Cuba campaign. "Put Shafter on the island," said Senator Burrows to Secretary Alger, "and I will guarantee that he will speedily clean out Cuba from end to end."—New York Times.

Would Change Places.

Little John (after casting his penny into the fund for the Balam Island)—"I wish I was a heathen."

Sabbath School Teacher—Oh, Johnny! Why do you wish such an awful thing as that?

Little John—The heathen don't never have to give nothin'—they are always gittin' somethin'.—Harper's Bazar.

A1 MONTAUK CAMP.

There is Need of Great Haste in Preparing for the Army.

Montauk, L. I., Aug. 10.—At present the situation here is fairly satisfactory. It is true the United States army authorities were not prepared to take adequate care of the detachment of the Sixth cavalry which arrived Monday night. There were no tents on hand, and if the Long Island Railroad had not permitted them to sleep in the half completed restaurant building which is being put up near the station the two hundred sick men would have had a disagreeable and perhaps dangerous experience.

Another detachment of 325 troops from the Sixth cavalry arrived here yesterday. With them were thirty sick, making the total number of sick now in camp thirty-six. None of them is dangerously ill.

The noon train brought fifty sergeants and five officers of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania, U. S. V., Signal Corps. The tents and equipments for the troops have arrived and morning found the plateau the business scene that Montauk has ever known. Carpenters who arrived during the night went to work early and before noon nearly all the tents for the Sixth were up. Revellie sounded at 6 o'clock and with it the Montauk camp began its existence. The following temporary order was issued from General Young's headquarters at Third house: Revellie, 6 a. m.; early mess, 7 a. m.; midday mess, noon; taps, 10:30 p. m.

The main problem, indeed the problem upon which everything depends, is that of transportation. So far as the railroad is concerned this problem has already been solved. Since Thursday two and a half miles of sidings have been laid and the railroad is in a position to receive at least two hundred carloads of supplies or of men a day. Where the difficulty will come in is in unloading these cars and transporting the supplies and men to the camp, which is several miles away. Grave doubts are expressed whether it is possible for the quartermaster's department to solve the problem. At noon to-day there were 1,500 mules on the ground, but there were practically no wagons. Every carload that has been delivered to the Long Island Railroad has been rushed to this point, and is now on the side tracks, but until to-day not one step had been taken for the unloading of these cars and the removal of tents, blankets, hospital stores, lumber, food, medical supplies and the thousand and one things which will be necessary unless Montauk camp is to be the scene of a great military tragedy and a great military scandal.

The arrival of a few hundred cavalrymen yesterday showed how important adequate preparation will be. These men had not been in Cuba, they had not spent day after day on the firing line in the blazing sun and the chilling night rains. They had been in camp within the boundaries of the United States under the charge of officers who took the best possible care to preserve the health of their commands. Nevertheless one-third of the cavalrymen who arrived yesterday were practically helpless. They could not have marched one mile after they left the trains if their lives had depended upon it. They were lifted out of the cars by comrades hardly stronger than they, and lay upon the ground uncovered and unprotected until the railroad company offered them the use of the restaurant.

Unquestionably when the transports begin to arrive from Cuba and to unload 25,000 men who have been subjected not only to severe climatic conditions, but to the most strenuous test of endurance imposed in human experience, the problem will be a thousand fold more serious. The Cuban veterans will have spent a week on board crowded transports. There will be, undoubtedly, thousands of sick. For these there should be provided ambulances to transfer them from the landing place to the hospitals, hospitals to shelter them, doctors and nurses to attend to them, medicines to cure them, and delicacies to tempt their appetites. The soldiers who are not invalids will need tents and food and water, and the thousands of horses and mules at the camp will also need supplies. The first of the transports will, it is expected, arrive on Thursday, and within two weeks thereafter the war department states that from fifteen to twenty transports will steam into Fort Pond bay and unload their thousands of soldiers, both well and ill.

Unless the government works faster than it is working now the experience at Tampa will be repeated with the tragic additional fact that it will not be fresh and healthy troops whose lives will be at the mercy of the war department, but that it will be a broken and semi-invalid army which must be taken care of.

Suits Against Bank.

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 10.—Recipients Bliss and Hyde of the defunct Bay State Beneficiary Association of Westfield and Boston have filed suits against former officials of the concern for amounts aggregating \$240,000. The suits arise from the belief of the receivers that he former directors have failed to account for amounts aggregating over \$100,000. The receivers allege that at one time Westfield officers sold rights of the company to a Boston clique for ninety thousand dollars and that later the rights were sold back to Westfield parties at \$70,000, and in this way, the receivers claim, the rights of the many thousands of members were used for mere speculative purposes.

Disastrous Fire in Bismarck.

Bismarck, N. D., Aug. 10.—Fire last evening burned a large portion of this city, causing a loss of several hundred thousand dollars' worth of property. The flames started in the agent's office of the Northern Pacific depot.

In a short time the building and the big warehouses of the company were in flames.

Every drug store in the city was burned and all the groceries but two or three, two newspaper offices and the great bulk of the business portion of the city, with several blocks of residences. Many people are homeless.

The Samson Coal Station.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Plans have been completed for the proposed coal station at Pago-Pago, Samoa. It is estimated the work will cost \$250,000, and the plant includes a steel pier running out some distance from the shore. At the end of the pier there will be a depth of 25 feet.

RICHARD IS A FIGHTER.

Lieutenant Commander Wainwright is a Rival to "Fighting Bob."

Contemporary naval annals are now threatened with a "Fighting Dick" in addition to a "Fighting Bob," and surely Captain Evans would not grudge this meed of glory to his junior in the line.

From that awful moment on the night of February 15, when Wainwright stood beside his captain on the sinking quarterdeck of the Maine and gave the order to lower away the boats, he had looked forward to some such opportunity as that which linked his name with the Gloucester as indissolubly as Hobson's is linked with the Merrimac.

Not that Wainwright is a man to brood on vengeance. He has a heart too big to cherish malice. Only his dearest desire was that he might have the good fortune to be an instrument of retaliation.

No man knew better than he the ghastly horrors that followed that night in Havana harbor. No man was more certain than he that the Maine disaster was not an accident, and none was better qualified to reach a just conclusion. During all the long weeks following the disaster it was Wainwright who toiled beside the wreck, and above it, from dawn till dark, directing the divers' work, recovering the bodies of the dead, familiar with every development of evidence, the confidant of every grim secret brought to light by the submarine research.

April 5, long after Captain Sigbee and all his other subordinates had been relieved of their painful task, Wainwright, the sole surviving officer of the Maine left in Havana harbor, pulled down the weather stained flag that had floated day and night from the shrouds of the wrecked battleship. When Wainwright left Havana the United States government relinquished its sovereignty over the Maine.



"DICK" WAINWRIGHT.

Mr. Wainwright was in Havana harbor continuously for seven weeks after the Maine was blown up. During all that time he was never known to set his foot in Havana city. "I don't care about shore leave," he used to say, when his friends asked why he never appeared in the Ingleterra hotel with his fellow officers. If you invited him to a little dinner or a quiet game of poker you got the same answer, or else he was too busy to spare the time or too tired after his day's work on the water. Then, if you watched him, you might see him go below into the cabin of the Fern, where he had his quarters, and, lighting his pipe, he would spend half the night pouring over sectional drawings, perhaps with Ensign Powelson, or studying out some new bit of submarine divers' evidence that seemed to clinch the truth about the Maine.

This taciturn lieutenant commander, moreover, so it was whispered by his friends on the Fern, had registered a mental vow never again to enter Havana city unless at the head of a battalion of bluejackets.

Verily, if ever a man remembered the Maine, "Dick" Wainwright did. Big-hearted, as are most brave men, the death of 266 of his gallant subordinates left a wound that would not heal. He was as popular with them as with his fellow officers. Though a strict disciplinarian, the Maine's executive officer during the two months he had been attached to the ship in that capacity had won his way to their hearts.

Lieutenant Commander Wainwright has coined one phrase that will probably live in the traditions of the navy. "Fighting cannot be made a safe business."

The battle of the Yalu river had called the attention of naval experts all over the world to the terrible execution wrought by splinters from small boats and portions of the superstructure of ships of war when struck by modern projectiles. Mr. Wainwright, among other officers, was detailed to write a treatise discussing the following question: "If about to go into action what disposition would you make of your small boats with a view of securing the greatest safety of your men?"

Wainwright's reply was an able one. The pith of it, however, was substantially contained in the following:

"If about to go into action in comparatively shallow water, I should, if time permitted, strip the vessel clear of her small boats and moor them safely at a distance until after the fight. If pressed for time, I should simply put them adrift. If about to go into action in deep water, I should set my boats adrift anyhow, leaving the ship and her officers and crew to take the chances of fighting cannot be made safe."

Mr. Wainwright probably inherits his fighting spirit from his son of old Commodore Wainwright and comes of good naval stock. His appointment to the Naval Academy was from the District of Columbia.—Chicago Times-Herald.

"A PERFECT FOOD—as Wholesome as it is Delicious."

WALTER BAKER & CO.'S
BREAKFAST COCOA

"Has stood the test of more than 100 years' use among all classes, and for purity and honest worth is unequalled."
—Medical and Surgical Journal.

Costs less than ONE CENT a Cup.
Trade-Mark on Every Package.

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PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

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Henry Clay, Londres, Normal, Indian Princess, Samson, Silver Ash

Bloomsburg Pa.

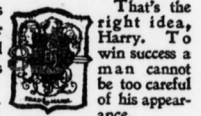
IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF
CARPET, MATTING,
or OIL CLOTH,
YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT
W. H. BROWER'S

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A large lot of Window Curtains in stock.



This settles it! Hereafter I will have all my clothes MADE TO ORDER BY



EDWARD E. STRAUSS & CO.
America's Popular Tailors, Chicago.

THAT'S JUST IT!

You can't always tell by the looks of a garment how it is going to WEAR.

WHY NOT

get the WEAR as well as the looks when you can have both at the same

PRICE, \$12.00 is the starting point of those

Edward E. Strauss & Co's
Famous Custom Tailored
Suits and Overcoats

with an ironclad guarantee thrown in free.

IT WILL PAY YOU to examine this line, and leave your order for one of these handsome garments.

CALL ON

L. GROSS,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

The New Bankruptcy Law.

The new bankruptcy law is causing a stir among the attorneys in various parts of the state. Copies of the law are greatly in demand, and it is estimated that there are 500,000 people in this country who have failed since the old law was repealed in 1878 that now purpose seeking the privileges of the recent enactment.

An insolvent man may file his petition in bankruptcy in the United States District court after August 2, and one month later he can apply for his discharge. The judge will then have a hearing in court and the bankrupt will be released unless exception shall be filed to his discharge, either on the ground that he has committed some offense punishable by imprisonment under the act, or has destroyed or failed to keep his book accounts.

Rapid Improvement.

"My wife was a victim of boils and had several of them at one time. She began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon began to improve. After taking a few bottles she was entirely cured. I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for rheumatism with good effect." C. W. Dawson, Nimble, Pa.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Easy to take, easy to operate; reliable, sure. 25c.

Making Horses Step High.

Spectacles for horses have been patented by an inventor, and are being used with considerable success. Their object is not so much to magnify objects as to make the ground in front of the horse appear nearer to his head than it really is. The result is continual high stepping, which, after a while, becomes natural, and gives to a horse an aristocratic gait, which he will retain for many years.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Penalty of Mothering a Hero.

Mrs. Hobson, the mother of Naval Constructor Hobson, who is now in Atlanta, says she has lately had thousands of letters from people in every imaginable class of life, some from young men who were fired by the courageous spirit of Richmond Pearson Hobson, others from veterans who extolled the fearless achievement, and still more from mothers who wrote to congratulate the mother of one of the famous men of the day. Mrs. Hobson says that requests for her photograph and autograph were numerous, and that, while she had complied with a great many, it was manifestly impossible to accommodate all. She said that her mail had accumulated so heavily that she would be forced to employ several stenographers to catch up with it.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1896.
MESSRS. ELY BROS.:—I have used Ely's Cream Balm a number of years and find it works like a charm. It has cured me of the most obstinate case of cold in the head in less than 48 hours from the time I felt the cold coming on. I would not be without it. Respectfully yours,

283 Hart St. FRED'K FRIES.
Cream Balm is kept by all druggists. Full size 50c. Trial size 10 cents. We mail it. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

A brand new style of cycle rack has been discovered by a Canton, Pa., landlord. It possesses the combined virtues of great efficiency and extreme cheapness. He has taken the wheel of an old farm wagon and after cutting the spokes off half way to the hub, has stood the hub on end in a wooden socket in a fixed position. Bicycles are pushed in between two spokes, which, radiating in all directions, make it convenient for every user to stow his wheel and remove it without interfering with any of the others.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

A BIG PURCHASE.

HOW DUPONT SUPPLIED THE POWDER FOR THE CIVIL WAR.

As "Mr. Jones," the Great Powder-Maker Bought All the Saltpetre There was in England and Charged the Government Nothing for His Services.

On the banks of the Brandywine, in Delaware, are the great Dupont Powder Mills. Established in 1802 by the French Royalist, Eleuthere T. Dupont de Nemours, who found republican France an uncongenial home, they have grown to be the greatest mills in the world for the making of explosives. At the time of the civil war the Duponts were, as they are to-day, powder makers for the United States government. In 1861 the secretary of war sent for the Duponts, and La Motte Dupont, one of the heads of the firm, went to Washington in reply to the summons.

"Are you prepared to furnish a very large amount of gunpowder?" asked the secretary of war.

"That depends on our obtaining saltpetre," was the answer. "The saltpetre of the world is mined in India, of course, under the control of the British government and the markets are in London and Liverpool."

The secretary of war was startled. If England should prove unfriendly during the course of the war which was opening, the saltpetre market would, of course, be closed to the United States.

"The government must buy a large amount at once," he said.

"Excuse me," said Mr. Dupont, "the United States cannot go into the market and buy saltpetre at any reasonable price—indeed, it might not be able to buy it at all, but the Duponts can get it without exciting comment."

"Will you go to England and buy it—buy all there is?"

Mr. Dupont agreed to go, and he and the secretary of war talked a few moments longer; they made a few figures and the powder man was provided with letters of credit on the Rothschilds.

On the next steamer he sailed for England and presented himself with letters of introduction to the Rothschilds.

"Very sorry, Mr. Dupont, your letters of credit have not arrived," and he was politely bowed out.

He next presented letters of introduction to Baring Brothers, the London correspondents of the Duponts. One of the firm, a Mr. Archibald, cordially received the powder manufacturer.

"Very happy to meet you, Mr. Dupont. We have never had the pleasure of meeting a Dupont, although we have done business with the firm for fifty years."

"I am very glad to meet you," said the American, "for I am in need of money."

"We shall be most happy to furnish you with all that you require. About how much will you need?"

Mr. Dupont looked meditatively at the floor for a moment, and Mr. Archibald looked with some curiosity at his American customer. A homely man was this powder maker; high cheek bones, a square chin, covered with a thin, uneven bristly beard, spectacles on his deep, kind eyes; a man who somewhat resembled Lincoln in the character of his face. Mr. Archibald thought he might want several hundred pounds. This American had perhaps found London a little more expensive than in his western simplicity he had supposed. Mr. Dupont, looking up, said:

"I shall want 500,000 pounds, and I want it right away."

Mr. Archibald was amazed. Only his British phlegm prevented him exhibiting his astonishment. Was this American a new Monte Cristo?

"By right away, do you mean now?" he managed to ask.

"I mean in twenty-four hours; that is what we call 'right away' in the United States."

"You will pardon me if I consult my partners—it is a good deal of money."

Mr. Dupont admitted that it was a good deal of money and he took his hat.

"By the way, when you send word to my hotel, ask for 'Mr. Jones.' I am registered under that name."

Before he was out of bed the next morning Mr. Archibald called. "The Barings would let Mr. Dupont have the money."

Mr. Dupont now had money to burn (this is not altogether slang) and he set out to buy saltpetre. He proposed to buy only the large lots, but to buy them all. He went first to Liverpool, and found the saltpetre in the hands of four dealers. He was a "Mr. Jones," who wanted some saltpetre.

He bought the stock of all the dealers and each man hugged himself with delight because he had sold his saltpetre, until he discovered that there was none in the market, and the price had advanced; therefore, the balance of his days, he cursed the tricky Yankee.

This great supply of saltpetre bought the next thing was to hire ships to carry it to America. He found American vessels in Liverpool which would undertake to transport it, a matter of some risk, for saltpetre was contraband of war.

The loading began; everything moved slowly. Mr. Dupont was exasperated at the tedious delays, for all the means of transportation moved deliberately in England. At last the vessels were ready and he informed the harbor master that the ships would sail at high tide that evening. The harbor master found it impossible to have the papers ready—it would take two or three days. There was red tape here and red tape there. Mr. Dupont was now in a fever of impatience. Every hour increased the danger of the government finding out that all the saltpetre in England was about to go over the sea; another day's delay and the ships might not sail at

all. He pressed the harbor master for the clearance papers. The polite official explained that it would cost him his position if it was known that he had violated the rules.

"And how much is your position worth?"

"Three hundred pounds a year."

Mr. Dupont looked at the harbor master attentively; he was a man of over sixty years. Then he put his hands in his pockets and looked out the office window, which bristled with masts of all nations. Now Mr. Dupont knew his Dumas well, and at that moment he was turning over in his mind the method of the Count of Monte Cristo used to rid a garden of dormice which ate his peaches.

"I should like to draw a check for three thousand pounds in exchange for the papers," he said. The ships sailed on the next tide.

When Mr. Dupont reported to the secretary of war there was a love feast in the office of the war department. After the congratulations were over the secretary said:

"How much do we owe you, Mr. Dupont?"

The powder maker named the amount of his expenses, to which he added \$15,000 to the harbor master.

"But what charge do you make for your services in the negotiation?"

Then this Franco-American, who might have demanded a princely sum for his extraordinary services, bowed to the secretary and replied:

"I have had the distinguished honor of helping the government; I wish nothing further."

There is a sequel to this story. When the war was over, Mr. Dupont, realizing the tremendous risk run by the government in relying upon native saltpetre, set himself to inventing an artificial substitute, and hereafter, with mountains of nitrate of soda in Chili, and potash everywhere, the United States will never be in such straits again.

In 1884 this distinguished powder maker fell a victim to his enthusiasm for his business and while experimenting with high explosives, was killed in an explosion.—New York Tribune.

HARDTACK BETTER THAN BREAD.

Army Food Which Improves Upon Close Acquaintance.

"One of the queerest things about new troops is the prejudice against army crackers," said the major, as he recalled some happenings of the civil war, "but they are good for it in time, and come to understand that the soldier's stomach has no standby like hardtack. Our company had this tenderfoot notion that fresh or dry bread is better than crackers for soldiers on for march. On one occasion we loaded up with bread to last for three days. The second day most of it was sour, and the third day it was worse. Before we returned to camp we were crazy for crackers, and we never went back on them after that."

"We learned to appreciate hardtack in the forced march from southern Tennessee to Louisville in 1862. Regular rations ran out and flour was issued instead of crackers. This didn't seem objectionable at first, but when we had to march all day and got our rations of flour at midnight, with orders to move at 3 a. m., the heavy sweaters came into action. There was no time to cook even flapjacks or sinkers, and if you attempted to carry flour in the rain you came out at night with a bag of paste. A cast iron stomach could not stand such messes as the soldiers made of the flour. They made dough and baked or half baked it in ashes or on dirty hot stones, and ate so-called biscuits, with the soft, unbaked centers burning lips and throats, and, after they were swallowed, lying like lumps of lead in not overstrong stomachs. The whole division cheered like wild men when we struck the cracker line at West Point, on the Ohio."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

After Long Years.

"Do you remember," said Miss Ancient Oldgirl to Col. Crabtree, "how when you were a young man you proposed to me and I rejected you?"

"It is one of the happiest recollections of my life," said the Colonel with an air of gallantry. And Miss Oldgirl is still wondering.—Puck.

THE SONG OF THE BULLET.

I peacefully slumbered a thousand years, A thousand years and more, The centuries, with noiseless tread, Marched past my chamber door, And grasses grew and flowers bloomed At my threshold, year by year, At peace with God and man were we And nothing knew of fear.

A rude awakening came one day, One day in the long ago, When the awful fire of hate had set The heart of man aglow, Then was I made a messenger Of misery and death, Woe was in my crooked voice, And evil in my breath.

Over the land and over the sea, A frantic thing I fly, Courageous men grow faint with fear, When they hear my vengeful cry, And women list with anguished hearts, To the dreadful song I sing: For tidings of death and ravished love To their tortured ears I bring.

—Thomas Holmes.

The Tiger—I've been chasing a missionary for ten miles. Have you seen anything of him?

The Lion—He just stepped inside.

Oak Grove is very popular for holding family picnics. Nearly every day, if you chance to pass by you can see families preparing to take their dinner under the shade. But in the face of all its popularity, it is certainly not the nice, clean appearing grove of former years, and the many conveniences for the comfort and enjoyment of pleasure seekers have gone to ruin. Seats and tables have been broken down, swings destroyed, and the surroundings in general show the effects of the howling gang of young men and boys who make the grove a rendezvous to carry on their gambling games, and other ungentlemanly conduct.

The captive Spanish officers are at Annapolis, where every kindness is being shown them by the authorities and the public. Captain Eulate, of the Vizcaya, is reported crazy. He is also reported to have shot 40 members of his crew, for deserting their guns under fire. His ship visited New York before the outbreak of hostilities and when he sailed away he made a courtly Spanish bow and said: "I go, but I shall return. Until then, farewell." The circumstances surrounding his second visit are not exactly what he had anticipated, and he has probably learned something about the Schley tricks of the American navy.

A Maine soldier writes home that an Arkansas guard was chinning the Maine sentry, who was pacing his parallel beat. "S'neer as I can see, there ain't much difference between we uns and you uns, 'cept that we uns reckon and you uns guess."

"That's about all, neighbor," replied the Maine man, "cept that we can guess a darn site better than you can reckon."

An authority states that there are eight classes of people who are a detriment to a town; First, those who go out of town to do their trading. Second, those who oppose improvements. Third, those who prefer a quiet town to one of push and bustle. Fourth, to those who think they can do business slyly and without advertising. Fifth, those who deride public spirited men. Seventh, those who oppose any public enterprise that does not appear to benefit them. Eighth, those who seek to injure the credit of any individual.

Men, women and children who are troubled with sores, humors, pimples, etc., may find permanent relief in Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Our Tiny Pacific Islands.

Some We Have Owned Since 1857 and Still Uninhabited.

How many persons know that the United States has possessions in the South Pacific that might be used as a coaling stations in our campaign against the Philippines? asks the New York Herald. Did you ever hear of Baker Island, or Howland Island? It's a thousand chances to one that you never did, but they have been United States possessions since 1857.

It has been suggested that these tiny islands might come in handy just at this time, pending the annexation of Hawaii. They have never before assumed the slightest degree of importance, and even now the officials of the war department at Washington are not inclined to believe that they can be put to a practical use, except in case of the most dire necessity.

Still, that emergency might possibly arise, and these desolate spots upon a still more desolate sea may yet serve a purpose heretofore undreamed of. The exact location of Baker Island, to be accurate, is latitude 13 minutes 30 seconds north, longitude 176 degrees 29 minutes 30 seconds west. Howland lies two or three miles to the north.

Neither island is inhabited, except by sea fowl and a multitude of half-starved, vicious rats. The latter do not hesitate to attack a human being. At certain times of the year the islands are visited by vessels, which load with guano, which abounds in great quantities. What little vegetation there is is coarse and scanty.

Baker island has no fresh water, but on Howland island are several pools of brackish water, supposed to be partially freshened by distillation from the sea. The anchorage is said to be very unsafe. The former island boasts a movable wharf. It is quite impossible for vessels to load between November and April.

Howland island is two miles long and half a mile wide. Baker island is one mile long and three-quarters of a mile wide. Aside from the fact that they are out of the usual sailing course, it would seem that the island would possess little value as a base of war supplies. But still there is some satisfaction in knowing that they are there, and that they belong to our government. The time may come when, insignificant as they now appear, we may be glad of their existence.

Direct with persons in Berwick, Catawissa, Danville, Riverside, Rupert, Willow Grove, Almedia, Lightstreet, Lime Ridge, Millville, Millville, Rohrsburg, Nescopeck, Orangeville, Stillwater and Benton. Also long distance lines to nearly all the towns in the different States. Rates reasonable. Local exchange over Postoffice.

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NIAGARA FALLS.

Low-Rate Excursion, via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has selected the following dates for its popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington: July 21, August 4 and 18, and September 1, 15, and 29. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at \$10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points on the Delaware Division; \$9.60 from Lancaster; \$8.50 from Altoona and Harrisburg; \$6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkes-Barre; \$5.75 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from other points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo, Rochester, and Watkins returning.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion.

Tickets for a side trip to the Thousand Islands (Alexandria Bay) will be sold from Rochester, good to return to Rochester or to Canandaigua via Syracuse within five days, at rate of \$5.50.

For time of connecting trains and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 7-7-6t.

Schedule of Trains to Eaglesmere.

Train on P. & R. leaving Bloomsburg at 7.30 a. m. connects at Halls at 10.23, reaching Eaglesmere at 12.20 p. m.

Train leaving Bloomsburg at 3.40 p. m. connects at Halls at 5.25 p. m., reaching Eaglesmere at 7.15 p. m.

Jurors for September Court.

GRAND JURORS.

Benton twp.—C. B. Meyers. Berwick—Fred Chisman. Bloom.—E. F. Dieterick, William Kramer, Edward Myers, J. H. Mercer, Charles Quick, Joseph Wits, Thos. E. Wildsmith. Briarclark—Charles Marx. Catawissa boro.—I. G. Ervin. Catawissa twp.—W. H. Roberts. Centralia boro.—James Reece. Centre—John Scott. Conyngham—John Frash, Wm. Riley. Fishingcreek—Henry S. Hummel, O. S. McHenry, O. S. Pealer. Millville boro.—Frank Stadler. Orange—Harrison Brenner. Pine—William Swartz. Scott—J. E. White. Sugarloaf—I. A. Ruckle.

TRAVERSE JURORS, FIRST WEEK.

Beaver—Samuel Clingerman. Benton twp.—Bruce Ash. Berwick—Chas. Haas, Miles Marteeny, Geo. S. Mooney. Bloom.—W. B. Allen, Frank Derr, Wm. Dentler, Edward Geringer, Wm. Herbine, B. F. Hicks, Frank Knorr, Jas. Magee st, J. B. McHenry, Wm. Pugh, J. M. Walster. Briarclark—George W. Miller. Catawissa boro.—Charles Brown, John R. Deemer, Harp M. Hamlin. Centralia boro.—John B. Laughlin, Mike Madden, Robert White, Jr. Cleveland—Ele Clever. Conyngham—Charles Emmis, Lewis Fetzer, Emanuel Levan, Wm. Rhoads. Fishingcreek—A. W. Buckalew, Amos Hartman. Greenwood—George W. Derr. Jackson—John Savage, J. H. Shultz. Madison—Howard Greenly, Thomas Kiline, George Mausteller. Main—C. F. Hartzell. Millville boro.—V. P. Eves, Alfred Hunter, John Kingston. Mt. Pleasant—Samuel English. Roaringcreek—Isaac W. Cherrington. Scott—N. W. Fowler, George P. Hess, John Jones, I. J. Musselman, H. C. Ruckle, John Wanich.

TRAVERSE JURORS, SECOND WEEK.

Beaver—John Clingerman. Benton boro.—H. O. McHenry. Benton twp.—R. M. Shultz. Berwick—James W. Basom, MacCrea Evans, H. C. Laubach. Bloom.—A. H. Corell, George W. Hartzel, B. Fred Hartman, Jacob Stiner, E. J. Stetler, C. M. Terwilliger. Briarclark—Samuel Rinard, Alfred Stiner. Catawissa boro.—Jas. A. Guy, Chas. Heist. Centralia boro.—James J. Colihan, Robt. P. Farrel. Greenwood—Lewis Robbins. Hemlock—John Moore, Barton Purcel. Jackson—Earl Derr, Michael Hartman. Locust—Daniel Knorr. Madison—Latimer Whipple. Main—Boyd Hartzell. Mifflin—J. D. Houck. Mt. Pleasant—Clinton Crawford. Orange—Josiah Lowery. Pine—J. F. Fenstermacher. Scott—Jacob Hirtleman, H. C. Millard, Charles Shaffer, Jerry Welliver. Sugarloaf—Andrew Lewis, Ale Park.

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3-70-19 BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. HOWARD PATTERSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Rooms 4 and 5. Peacock bldg.
Telephone 1463. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HENRY W. CHAMPLIN, M. D.
Office over Farmer's National Bank.
Hours 10 to 12 A. M., 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M.
Residence, 218 Third St.
TELEPHONE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO DISEASES OF CHILDREN

H. BIERMAN, M. D.
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 4th St.,
Until 9 A. M.,
1 to 2 and 7 to 8 P. M. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

S. B. ARMENT, M. D.
Office and Residence No. 18. West Fifth S
DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND NOSE A
SPECIALTY
OFFICE HOURS: (8 to 10 A. M. BLOOMSBURG
(1 to 3 P. M. 7 to 9 P. M. PA.

DR

BARGAIN IN LADIES' BICYCLE BOOTS, \$1.29 per Pair. WIDTHS, C, D and E. W. C. McKINNEY, No. 8 East Main Street.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for President Judge of the 26th Judicial District subject to the decision of the Republican conference of said district.

C. C. EVANS.

To the Republican Voters of Columbia County.

The Republican County Nominating Convention of Montour County having unanimously nominated me as a candidate for President Judge of this, the 26th Judicial District on July 30th last, and having accepted the nomination so tendered, I announce myself as a candidate for that office and respectfully request the endorsement of Columbia County at the coming Republican convention on the 15th inst.

JAMES SCARLET.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

A session of court was held Saturday afternoon at four o'clock. Associates Fox and Kurtz presiding.

Wholesale liquor license of Cortez B. Robbins transferred to J. S. Bachman.

MONDAY MORNING.

Joseph Knittle, Jno. A. Shuman and Cleve Mensinger are appointed viewers to lay out a public road in the township of Beaver.

Frank Ikeler was appointed Guardian of Sarah M. Ikeler, minor child of Geo. W. Ikeler.

Petition of Frank Ikeler, Guardian of Sarah M. Ikeler, for leave to make deeds. Granted.

Petition of Receiver of the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Middle Penna., for leave to be made Plaintiff in suits now ruled for trial and caption shall be the Farmers Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Middle Penna., now for the use of Harry S. Knight Receiver, filed and petition granted.

The Resolutions on the death of Judge Ikeler as adopted by the Bar are directed to be placed on the Court records.

The Will of Judge Ikeler.

The will of the late Judge E. R. Ikeler was entered for probate at the Recorder's office on Tuesday. The estate will probably amount to over \$100,000, and is divided among his wife and two sons as follows:

Mrs. Ikeler is to have the income of \$20,000 during the remainder of her life; all the stock in the Farmers' National Bank, and whatever furniture she wishes from the house on Market Street. Frank is bequeathed the Market Street residence, and properties on West, First and Second Streets. Fred is given the property on Fifth Street and the properties on East Street. The balance whatever remains, is to be divided equally between the two sons. It is said that after the death of Mrs. Fred Ikeler, the father intended making a codicil giving Fred the Market Street house and Frank the one on Fifth Street. No mention of this was made in the will, but the two sons will carry out the wishes of their father in the matter.

The Sunday School class taught by S. C. Creasy will serve ice cream, lemonade, melons, cakes &c. at Hess' Grove, Rupert, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 16th from 6 to 11 o'clock. Hacks will leave Market Square every 30 minutes from 6 to 10. Ticket good for the round trip and ice cream 15cts.

This class consists of about forty-five gentlemen, and with the assistance of their ladies, they are prepared to give every body that comes a pleasant evening, the best to eat, and good service guaranteed. Proceeds to be applied on M. E. Church debt. Conveyances equal to the occasion will be provided, and the public are kindly invited to take a ride and eat.

\$3000 to loan on first mortgage, in amounts from \$200 upwards. For particulars inquire of A. N. Yost.

SCHOOL BOARD MEETING.

C. A. Klein, J. C. Brown, W. E. Rinker, J. C. Rutter, Jr., Robert R. Little and Joseph Garrison who direct the affairs of the Bloomsburg School District met in regular session at the High School Building Friday evening. Teachers elected for the coming school term were present and signed their agreements.

The committee on text books appointed by the President at the last meeting submitted the following report, which was adopted.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., Aug. 5, '98.

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee on Text Books and Course of Study beg leave to submit the following report.

Recognizing the emphatic demands for a more modern text book and geography than the one now in use, which in the past served a useful purpose, after a more or less careful examination of several works and a consultation with the Principal the Committee recommends the adoption of the Natural Elementary and Advanced Geography.

Also the adoption of Baldwin's Readers, the 6th, 7th and 8th years, for the grammar grades.

And also for supplementary readers in these grades would suggest Carpenter's Geographical reader, stories of Pennsylvania and stories of English History.

J. C. BROWN,
J. C. RUTTER, JR.,
ROBT. R. LITTLE.

Four dictionaries were asked for and on motion the Secretary was authorized to procure same.

The duplicate for 1898 as made out by Secretary Brown amounted to \$16,843.80.

Considerable other business was transacted.

The Board then adjourned to meet again on Friday evening August 18th.

RESOLUTIONS.

At the last regular meeting of Washington Camp 319 P. O. S. of A. of Bloomsburg, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, an all wise and merciful Providence has removed from our midst our beloved Brother, Hon. E. R. Ikeler, therefore be it

Resolved, that while we bow in submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we will cherish the sacred memory of our departed Brother, his willing spirit, sterling qualities and manhood will long be remembered and treasured by us. In his demise we lose a member who held the confidence and respect of all who knew him, whose kindly and cordial nature made him the friend of all.

Resolved, that his faithful adherence to all of his obligations as a member of our Camp, the generous enthusiasm he felt and showed, the social pleasure he found therein, the kind heart which was incapable of wondering, but delighted always in extending its own goodness and happiness to those about.

Resolved, that we tender the grief stricken family our heart felt sympathy and hope that God the Giver of all good things will comfort and sustain them by the realization of his promises, and that after the separation at its longest will be immeasurably short compared with the Eternity which follows the meeting beyond the river, where all our loved ones who have gone before wait to meet us.

Resolved, that our Charter be draped in mourning for a space of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and be placed in Town and County papers.

HOWARD REIMARD,
C. L. RUPERT,
C. E. WHITENIGHT.

Prof. William B. Sutliff and Miss Ella M. Stump, teacher of music at the Normal School were married at Stouchsburg yesterday. Prof. Sutliff is one of the faculty of the Normal, but has been absent about two years. He will take his position in the department of mathematics, at the beginning of the fall term next month.

The Sunday School of Trinity Reformed Church, held its annual picnic on Saturday in the William Masteller grove over about Buck Horn. Hacks furnished transportation. The day was an ideal one.

FIGHT NEAR MANILA.

AMERICAN ADVANCE ON THE PHILIPPINE CAPITAL STOUTLY RESISTED.

The Spanish Losses About 500 Men in Killed and Wounded. Our Losses Small. The Troops Engaged. No Part Taken by the Insurgents.

Hong Kong, Aug. 9.—German steamer Petrarck, which left Manila on August 6, arrived here to-day and brought the first news of a severe engagement between the Spaniards and Americans near Manila.

The United States forces were victorious, and lost only eleven men killed and had thirty-seven men wounded. The Spanish losses are not definitely known, but they are reported to have been heavy, some estimates placing them at more than 500 men in killed and wounded. The insurgent forces remained neutral.

The attack was made on the American camp, between Cavite and Manila, during the night of July 31. The Spaniards, who numbered more than 3,000 men, made several desperate charges upon the American lines, but each time the fire of the American troops drove them back, and finally broke their center and they retreated.

Later the Spaniards made a second attack, but were again repulsed, and retreated into the bush, keeping up an incessant fire on the roads leading to Manila, over which they apparently expected the American troops to advance.

San Francisco, Aug. 9.—A dispatch to the Examiner from Manila, dated July 31, sent via Hong Kong, says:

"A heavy engagement took place to-night between the American and Spanish forces at Malate. The Spanish made an attack, attempting to turn our right. After an hour's fighting they were repulsed. The troops engaged were the First Battalion California volunteers, Tenth Pennsylvania, First Battalion Third artillery (regulars), and Battery A, Utah. Our loss was nine killed and forty-four wounded. The Spanish loss was upwards of 200 killed and 300 wounded. Our volunteers made a glorious defence against upwards of 3,000 of an attacking force. The battle raged for three hours."

A dispatch to the Call from Cavite, August 6, via Hong Kong, August 9, says:

"The American forces engaged the enemy before Malate on last Sunday night and compelled them to retreat with heavy losses. Our troops lost thirteen killed and forty-seven wounded. It has been impossible to ascertain the exact losses of the Spaniards. The fighting lasted four hours. The American troops engaged were part of the Tenth Pennsylvania, First California and Third (regular) artillery.

"The Spanish led in the attack, attempting to dislodge our troops by a flanking movement from the strong position they have been holding near the enemy's lines. The position is still held by our troops."

A dispatch to the Call from Cavite, dated August 6, says:

"The three transports which sailed from San Francisco with General Merritt, but which were delayed at Honolulu, arrived to-day. The monitor Monterey also arrived."

Washington, Aug. 9.—A dispatch was read at the cabinet meeting to-day from Rear Admiral Dewey announcing the arrival of the monitor Monterey and the collier Brutus at Manila bay, and that there was plenty of coal and fresh provisions to last for three months.

CAPTURED SPANISH ORDINANCE.

Col. Borup's Report. 9,000 Rifles Thus Far Turned In.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Colonel Borup of the ordinance department has reported to the chief of ordinance of the army that he has received of the captured arms at Santiago 7,000 Spanish Mausers and 2,000 Argentine Mausers. It is estimated that there are 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition, but he has not had time to make an examination and count of this portion of the captured ordinance. The rifles which he has examined are in good condition and suitable to be issued at once to the troops. It is expected that as many more pieces of small arms will be received from outlying points near Santiago, the nine thousand being those taken with the troops in Santiago.

Two More Prize Ships.

Key West, Aug. 10.—Two Norwegian steamers have been added to the United States' collection of war prizes. They are the Aladdin, captured by the auxiliary gunboat Hawk off Cadiz light Isle of Pines, on Saturday, and the Bergen, taken by the auxiliary gunboat Viking, off Francis Key, on Sunday. The Aladdin had cleared from Tampico, Mex., for Sagua la Grande, with a cargo of sugar. The Bergen was ostensibly bound from Santiago for the same port for the purpose, it is said, of taking off refugees.

Both steamers were seized without difficulty and were brought in here yesterday by prize crews, respectively under the command of Ensign Schofield and Lieutenant C. B. Bollos.

To Abandon Chickamauga Camp.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The war department has decided to abandon the big military camp in Chickamauga Park without delay and move the troops there further north.

Major Hopkins, who made an inspection of the camp last week, reported to the secretary of war that it was unhealthy and that there were a great many typhoid fever cases there.

The Farragut's Trial Trip.

San Francisco, Aug. 10.—The torpedo boat destroyer Farragut, built by the Union Iron Works, made her official trial trip yesterday.

Last week she was tried by her constructors and made a speed of twenty knots at low pressure, but to-day she was run at top speed, as her specifications call for thirty knots an hour.

Novelist Ebers Dead.

Munich, Bavaria, Aug. 9.—A dispatch from the Villa Ebers at Tutzing near this place, announces the death of Geo. Maurice Ebers, the Egyptologist and novelist. He was born in Berlin in 1827.

TO TAKE SAN JUAN.

MILES'S ENCOURAGING STATEMENT OF PROSPECTS IN PORTO RICO.

Gen. Miles Thinks He Can Subjugate the Island and Keep It Under Control Without Additional Force. San Juan to Be Taken Immediately.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The secretary of war received a telegram from General Miles, making a brief, encouraging statement in regard to the success and prospects of the Porto Rico campaign, and stating that he should need no more troops to accomplish the subjugation of the island and keep it under safe military control.

He indicated that the capture of San Juan would be accomplished immediately and that his present force was large enough to take the city without great loss.

The three detachments of General Miles's force operating in Porto Rico are now enabled to communicate with one another by telegraph.

General Greely, chief of the army Signal Corps, received a dispatch this morning from Lieutenant Colonel Jas. Allen announcing that the Signal Corps in Porto Rico had established more than 100 miles of land telegraph lines and that the several detachments of the army which were converging on San Juan were connected.

The lines were being extended, he said, as the army advanced.

The orders to General Wade's provisional division of eighteen volunteer regiments to go to Porto Rico were revoked to-day.

No more troops will be sent to Porto Rico, and from the present outlook for peace it is unlikely, in the opinion of the war department, that any further military expedition will be sent to any Spanish territory at present.

According to advices from Porto Rico, General Wilson advanced yesterday from Ponce to five miles east of Juana Diaz on his march toward San Juan, the capital city. His force covered in all thirteen miles. Reports reached him that the Spaniards were making a stand at Coamo. General Wilson decided not to make an attack immediately, but to wait until his wagon trains had been brought up from the rear.

After driving the enemy from Coamo it is General Wilson's intention to attack Abonito, where, according to many reports that have reached General Miles in the past week, the Spaniards have obstructed the highway to San Juan and have also mined it.

A reconnoitering party, with General Wilson personally headed, made out a strong entrenchment one mile from Coamo, on the route that our troops must take to enter the town.

General Wilson has the Second and Third Wisconsin volunteers, two batteries of light artillery and cavalry troop C of Brooklyn and the Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiment, which had just been equipped with Krag-Jorgensen rifles. General Ernst is accompanying General Wilson.

A Despatch from Gen. Merritt.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The war department has received the following cable dispatch from Hong Kong:

Adjutant General, Washington:

MacArthur's troops arrived thirty-first. No epidemic sickness. Five deaths. Lieutenant Kerr, engineers, died of spinal meningitis. Landing at camp delayed on account of high surf. To gain approach to city, Greene's outposts were advanced to continue line from the Camino Real to beach, on Sunday night. Spanish outposts behaved sharply. Artillery outposts behaved well. Held position. Necessary to call out brigade. Spanish loss rumored to be heavy.

Our loss, killed: Tenth Pennsylvania, John Brady, Walter E. Brown, Regular Infantry, William E. Brinton, Jacob Hull, Jesse Noss, William Stillwagon. First California, Maurice Just. Third artillery, Eli Dawson, First Colorado, Fred Springstead.

Seriously wounded: Tenth Pennsylvania, Sergeant Alva Walter, Privates Lee Snyder, Victor Holmes, C. S. Carter, Arthur Johnson, First California, Captain R. Richter, Private C. J. Edwards. Third artillery, Privates Chas. Winfield, J. A. McElrath.

Thirty-eight slightly wounded. MERRITT.

End of Leiter's Wheat Deal.

Minneapolis, Aug. 10.—The famous Leiter wheat has practically all been sold. A representative of F. H. Peavey & Co., confirms this statement. "During Friday and Saturday of last week," said he, "we sold about 1,250,000 bushels to Minneapolis and Duluth millers, and to-day we have disposed of about 1,000,000 bushels, which has been purchased by Minneapolis millers, thus closing out the Minneapolis Leiter wheat, and leaving only a balance of about 250,000 to 400,000 bushels to close out at Duluth."

Resignations Accepted.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The president has accepted the resignations of Colonel Charles F. Woodward, Lieutenant Colonel George E. Chaffin, Major Geo. H. Taylor and Captain U. A. Goodell, all of the Sixth Massachusetts, now on duty in Porto Rico. They have been discharged from further service.

No explanation concerning the matter is given at the war department, but press dispatches spoke of the trouble in the regiment.

To Free Cervera's Men.

Washington, Aug. 10.—It has been decided to parole the 1,600 Spanish naval prisoners confined at Portsmouth, N. H.

The offer to release the seamen will be made through the French ambassador, and will require Spain to bear the expense of transportation, shipping the men to Spain in neutral bottoms.

The offer to permit a return to Spain will not include the Spanish officers held at Annapolis.

Another Prize in Port.

New York, Aug. 10.—The Spanish tug Humberto Rodriguez, which was captured as a prize of war by the Badger, has arrived in port. She will be sold at auction as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed.

JONAS LONG'S SONS'

WEEKLY CHATS.

WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Thursday, Aug. 11th, 1898.

The policy of this Great Store is to have everything that people are apt to want, and yet sell nothing but what is worthy and dependable goods. Many times the goods we advertise are so little priced that people wonder how we can sell so cheap. That's part of our policy.

Giving Better Values

Than You'd Expect.

And at any time when articles purchased are not what you expect, your money back, for the asking. Just now you'll find our store especially attractive with

BARGAINS IN SUMMER GOODS.

In many instances prices are almost halved, to make room for Fall arrivals.

At the Wash Goods Counter This Week

You'll find New Dress Gingham in great variety of patterns, that usually sell at 10c. the yard, now 5c. per yard.

36-Inch English Percales, always 12½c. per yard, now 7c. per yard.

Crown Lappet Lawns, plenty of patterns to choose from, they were 12½c., now 8c. per yard.

Imported Organdies, new designs, full 32 inches wide, always 25c., now 12½c. per yard.

Cool nights are almost here. You'll want a light weight Blanket. Better buy them now while the price is so low.

One lot with finished crochet edge, came in fancy patterns to save washing, price should be \$1.25, special this week at 79c.

Pure White Summer Blankets, with finished edge, 10-4 size, 49c. each.

The Best Corset Ever Sold at 50 Cents.

Not a regular 50c. Corset, but equal to any at 75c., and even more. Made with good side steels, heavily boned, come long and short waisted; see them on second floor or write us about them.

CRASH SKIRTS.

Priced lower than well made skirts have yet been offered, 39c., 89c., 98c., \$1.25.

White Duck Skirts at 49c. and 75c.

SEWING MACHINES AT \$15.75.

And guaranteed for five years, made in most improved manner, with five drawers, with high arm and full set of best attachments. You'd pay \$25 and get no better.

The Boy Wears Overalls

As well as his father. These are made just like his, of good Blue Denim, with bib front and braces, all sizes from 3 to 13 years.

25c. the Pair.

A Cool, Comfortable and Cosy Restaurant

Is located on our fifth floor, with the best service in the city and prices very moderate.

Regular Dinners 25c.

Lunches, Ice Cream and Ices served. Have your friends meet you here or in our waiting room on the second floor. Everything for your convenience and welcome to all.

Jonas Long's Sons

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Scranton, Pa.

THE BROADWAY. DAILY SPECIAL SALES

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12th.

Special Sale of Tools and Hardware, specialties for one day only.

Hand Saws, Hammers, Hatchets, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Spoons and all kinds of Hardware at one-fifth off the regular prices for this sale.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13th.

Special Sale of Gloves and Mitts for one day only.

Our 95c Foster Kid Gloves, 79c.

Our 75c Kid Gloves at 62c.

All Silk and Cotton Gloves and Mitts at reduced prices for this sale.

MONDAY, AUGUST 15th.

Special Sale of Decorated and Plain White Dishes for one day only.

100 piece Decorated Dinner Set, worth 7.98, 8.50 and \$9.00 per set, for this sale 6.75, 7.50 and \$8.00.

Our large stock of best white granite table and toilet ware reduced for this sale.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16th.

Special Sale of Dress Linings for one day only.

Colored Cambrics, 3c per yd.

10c Silesias, 7½c per yd.

Elastic Duck for dress facing, 5c yd

All Linings greatly reduced for this sale.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17th

Special Sale of Table Glassware for one day only.

Common tumblers, 15c doz.

Fine needle etched tumblers, worth 10c each, for this sale 9c doz.

Large new line of Glassware in this sale at the lowest prices we have ever sold them.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18th.

Special Sale of Tinware for one day only.

10 qt. tin buckets, 2 for 15c.

Fruit jar fillers, 3 for 5c.

Painted chamber pails, 19c ea.

A large stock of Tinware at prices next to nothing. Supply your wants now.

Respectfully Submitted to the Cash Trade Only by

THE BROADWAY CASE STORE,
Mover's New Building, Main Street,
BLOOMSBURG.

Shoe Bar= gains

To close out quickly several small lots of

-SHOES-

We will give decided bargains during the month

of July.

W. H. Moore.

COR. SECOND AND IRON STS.